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International Herald Tribune

TODAY: STYLE Bearcats' Lair, Page 9

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Alberto Marquez/The Associated Press

President Fidel Ramos of the Philippines, right, and Nur Misuari, Muslim rebel chief, releasing white doves at a peace rally Monday.

Long War in Philippines Marches Toward a Close

Muslim Rebels Strike Deal for Autonomy

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

MANILA — After 26 years of war waged by Muslim separatists that has left more than 150,000 people dead, President Fidel Ramos traveled to the island of Mindanao and embraced the principal rebel leader, Nur Misuari, in what many believe is the last leg in the Philippines' quest for permanent peace.

In and around the town of Malabang, hundreds of Philippine soldiers and heavily armed Moro guerrillas patrolled as Mr. Ramos sat down with Mr. Misuari, the head of the Moro National Liberation Front, in the Malabang National High School. The president, casual in a khaki photographer's vest and baseball hat, met with Mr. Misuari for several hours to hammer out the final details of a complex agreement that is to lead to some measure of Moro autonomy.

"We have agreed to end war and restore peace," said Mr. Misuari at the end of his meeting with Mr. Ramos.

Mr. Ramos, who has been met with boisterous protests to the agreement on his visits to Mindanao in the past, spoke directly to the concerns of the region's majority Christian population. "I am fully aware of the apprehensions of some groups in Mindanao about the Southern Philippine Council for Peace and Development," Mr. Ramos said at a rally after the meeting with the rebel leader. "I realize we cannot wipe out centuries of misunderstanding, decades of mutual distrust and conflict overnight."

Since the early 1970s, Moro guerrillas have battled for independence from the Philippines, insisting that since the arrival of Muslim settlers on this archipelago's southern islands in the 15th century, a succession of Spanish, American and Philippine colonialists illegitimately occupied the islands and stole their traditional lands.

A final agreement between the Philippine government and Mr. Misuari is to be signed here on Sept. 2.

Mr. Ramos has agreed to set up an economic development council headed by Mr. Misuari, to be followed in three years by voting in 14 southern provinces with large Moro populations to determine the size of an autonomous Moro political region.

In exchange, Mr. Misuari has aban-

See TRUCE, Page 8

In Britain, Monarchy Proposes to Recast Itself

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Britain's royal family is contemplating some fundamental changes to the monarchy, including scrapping its financial reliance on taxpayers' money, its religious trappings and laws of succession that discriminate against women.

The proposals reportedly under consideration also include a dramatic downsizing of the royal family, eliminating from the inner circle all but the immediate family of the reigning monarch.

The seriousness with which Queen Elizabeth II and her immediate family are considering the changes is unknown. But a spokesman for Buckingham Palace signaled on Monday that a report on the proposals in the Sun newspaper was accurate.

The changes, which experts say require parliamentary approval, have been long advocated by monarchist modernizers and would be the most wide-ranging in centuries.

The consideration comes amid growing debate about whether Britain should even remain a constitutional monarchy. The talk has been heavily influenced by the marital breakups of Charles and Diana, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson, the Duke and Duchess of York.

If the sweeping changes under consideration are adopted, the royal family could live off revenue from the vast land holdings and enterprises assigned to it, rather than on the roughly $14 million it receives annually from the Treasury.

The House of Commons would ultimately have to make some delicate decisions about who is entitled to what financially, though the Queen has substantial personal wealth inherited from her father.

One of the changes being considered is the severing of royal ties with the Church of England, now formally headed by the monarch as "Defender of the Faith." With Britain now a country of numerous faiths, critics, including Prince Charles, have advocated making the crown the defender of "all faiths" rather than just one. Some have suggested separating the monarchy from religion entirely.

According to the reports, another issue under consideration is a repeal of the law that prohibits a king or queen from marrying a Roman Catholic. The ban, imposed in 1701 to prevent papal involvement in the Crown, does not apply to any other religious faith and is considered by many as an insult to Catholics.

The proposals also include the radical step of eliminating the law of primogeniture in the royal succession, under which the first-born son of the monarch, if there is one, inherits the Crown in

See MONARCHY, Page 5

Agence France-Presse

Through dust churned up by a waiting helicopter, a pro-Russian Chechen militiaman helps a wounded comrade reach a flight out of Grozny.

New Attack By Russians In Chechnya Is Signaled

Commander Advises Residents of Grozny To Flee by Thursday

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A brittle cease-fire in the breakaway republic of Chechnya seemed about to snap late Monday after the Russian commander there suddenly said his troops would launch an all-out offensive Thursday morning to recapture the city from the separatist guerrillas who overran it Aug. 6.

According to the independent Interfax news agency, Lieutenant General Konstantin Pulikovsky warned all remaining civilians in Grozny — perhaps 200,000 in all, about half the prewar population — to leave the city within 48 hours, even though many are elderly ethnic Russians with no place to go.

The chief spokesman for the Chechen rebels told Interfax that Russian forces had already launched a major attack at dusk Monday. The Russians denied an offensive was already under way, but independent reports from the city suggested that gunfire and mortar fire had intensified in and around Grozny. One federal official in the city told Interfax the situation is "very explosive."

The prospect of a second battle for Grozny suggests that no matter how unpopular the war in Chechnya has become, the Kremlin is determined to reverse a humiliating defeat for Russian forces at the hands of a ragged bunch of rebels who are fighting for independence.

But recapturing the city will be no easy matter. It took Russian troops more than two months of air strikes and artillery attacks — a bombardment many times more intensive than anything that took place in Sarajevo — to drive a force of thousand Chechen rebels from Grozny in early 1995. This time, the guerrillas are more experienced, just as determined and at least as well armed. They have dug in, prepared extensively for an assault and vowed not to lose the sprawling, shell-shattered city a second time.

Moreover, the Chechens have managed to encircle Russian checkpoints and command posts in the city, in effect holding several thousand federal troops hostage and making indiscriminate shelling and aerial bombardment — the tactics used last year to subdue the rebels — an unattractive option for Moscow.

The rapidly fraying cease-fire coincides with President Boris Yeltsin's issuing a strong rebuke Monday to his national security chief and personal envoy to Chechnya, Alexander Lebed, who has made two peace missions to Chechnya in the last eight days.

Mr. Lebed's trips laid the groundwork for the cease-fire that came into effect-despite sporadic violations-over the weekend.

But he also touched off a political firestorm last Friday when he publicly accused an Interior Minister general, Anatoli Kulikov, whose troops have done most of the fighting in Chechnya for the past year, of bungling the war and plotting to expand it throughout the Caucasus region. Mr. Lebed demanded that Mr. Yeltsin fire the loyal General Kulikov, whom the president had re-

See CHECHNYA, Page 8

Winner in Bosnia: AT&T

Lonely American Peacekeepers Run Up Huge Telephone Bills as They Call Home

By Ian Fisher
New York Times Service

VLASENICA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Private Eddie Waiters had been wooing the same woman since the ninth grade and, on a recent leave from Bosnia back home in Chicago, he finally won her heart. Like any good fiancé, he calls often. But being in Bosnia presents a problem that became evident the other day after he had chatted with her, happily, for about two hours.

The problem? "About, ah, $160?" said Private Waiters, 21, straining to guess what his most recent call cost.

But he is doing well compared with what he was spending when he arrived in Bosnia in January: He managed to get his last bill down to $650 — not bad considering that the first month here he paid AT&T $1,300 of the $2,000 he earns each month.

"You just get lonely out here," he said. "You need someone to talk to. It gets you through the days sometimes."

There are only so many games of dominoes to play, James Bond films to watch and romance novels to browse through — yes, there are stacks of them here — on a peacekeeping mission during which 15,000 U.S. troops are kept cooped away from the potentially dangerous distractions of local towns and cities.

And with the peril from the former warring factions mercifully low so far, many soldiers see only one threat they have difficulty defending themselves against: the high cost, and constant temptation, of calling home.

After a half-hour call to a girlfriend in Germany from this hilltop camp in Serb-controlled territory, Specialist William Hunt 4th, 26, of Wilmington, Massachusetts, said he worried more about AT&T than about the Serbs or Muslims. "AT&T is winning the war," he said.

At another U.S. camp several miles northwest, where the sign on the AT&T tent once read, "House of Debt," Sergeant Ralph Middlebrooks Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, responded with an irritated look when the subject of the phone company was raised.

"I walk by that AT&T tent every morning, and just keep walking by," Sergeant Middlebrooks said, adding grouchily that he reaches out and touches his family via daily letters. "They aren't getting my money."

This is an issue of some touchiness for AT&T, which has an exclusive contract to provide telephone services for the troops in Bosnia and does not

See TOUCH, Page 5

In Israel, Too, the Flood of Foreign Workers Is Causing Waves

By Neil MacFarquhar
New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — A Romanian worker is sprawled across the curb, beer slopping from the bottle he knocked over as he passed out. He does not stir when a haggard, elderly woman swats him with a broom and yells about sleeping elsewhere.

A block away, hundreds of foreign laborers pack a tented outdoor beer hall where the television continuously shows hard-core pornography. Some men stagger out toward the area's 40 brothels, the one right across the street advertising with strobe lights and stained-glass windows of statuesque blondes.

Amid the squalor, couples from Ghana and Nigeria dressed in their finest clothes push baby carriages on their way to church services.

It is noon on an ordinary Saturday in south Tel Aviv.

After years of disparaging the Palestinian workers next door and drastically curbing the number of them allowed into the country, Israel is waking up to the unintended consequences of the alternative. The country now imports hundreds of thousands of single men from Asia, Africa, Arab countries, Eastern Europe and even South America to work its fields and build its apartments.

These foreign workers — most admitted on temporary contracts, others entering illegally — are enveloping entire neighborhoods, with the south Tel Aviv slum now the largest concentration of foreigners in the country.

"We know the Parliament says that they should bring back the Arabs and they should kick us out," said Marcus Florin, a former Romanian policeman who hopes to save $2,000 before he loses his construction job. "There is nothing in Romania. It's over, finished."

No one is quite sure how many foreign laborers are here, but the upper estimate is 60,000 in a Tel Aviv population of 440,000.

"We have a city within a city in the heart of Tel Aviv," said Meir Doron, a senior city official, rattling off all the statistics. "There are so many foreigners that the people who used to live there

See ISRAEL, Page 8

Pedophile Case Widens, Sparking Belgian Anger

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

A pall of horror and outrage fell across a nation Monday as police stepped up the search for more missing victims of a suspected pedophile ring in Belgium and a magistrate charged a third person in the abduction and imprisonment of young girls.

The main suspect is an unemployed, 39-year-old electrician and convicted rapist, Marc Dutroux. Investigators found the bodies of two eight-year-old girls missing since June 1995 in the garden of a house in Charleroi on Saturday. The gruesome find followed the discovery of two other girls, alive, last week.

The authorities on Monday charged Mr. Dutroux's wife, Michelle Martin, 36, with being an accomplice in the kidnapping, along with an associate. A fourth suspect, a Brussels businessman, was scheduled to appear in court Tuesday.

Facing public anger over the lenience of the law on child-sex offenders, Justice Minister Stefaan De Clerck said he would review a system allowing early release of offenders. Despite objections by the public prosecutor, Mr. Dutroux was released in 1992 after serving only three years of a 13-year sentence for rape and child abuse.

Events have moved quickly since the police freed Laetitia Delhez, 14, and Sabine Dardenne, 12, last week from an ill-lit concrete bunker that Mr. Dutroux — described by one police official as "remarkably intelligent and perverse" — had allegedly built inside another of the several houses he owns.

See BELGIUM, Page 5

Newsstand Prices			
Bahrain	1.000 Dn	Malta	55 c.
Cyprus	C. £ 1.00	Nigeria	125.00 Naira
Denmark	14 00 D.Kr.	Oman	1.250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F M.	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	£E 5	S. Africa	R12 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kenya	K. SH. 150	U S Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	600 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zim.$30.00

Thierry Charlier/The Associated Press

Justice Minister Stefaan De Clerck acknowledging deficiencies in Belgian law at a news conference on the case Monday in Brussels.

AGENDA

Germany Cracks Nerve Gas Case

MOENCHENGLADBACH, Germany (Reuters) — German authorities said Monday they had arrested two men and were hunting for a third on suspicion of smuggling high-technology equipment to Libya to enable it to make lethal nerve gas.

The Moenchengladbach prosecutor said the men were believed to have organized the shipment of advanced production equipment worth 3.2 million Deutsche marks ($2.2 million) to Tripoli via Belgian companies. The equipment was programmed to make poisons, including soman and sarin.

Suedwestfunk television reported Sunday that two western German firms bought and shipped several automation systems between 1991 and 1993 that could be used to produce poison gas.

Whitewater Sentence

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas (AP) — Former Governor Jim Guy Tucker was sentenced to four years of probation Monday for his Whitewater crimes. A federal judge said sending the ex-governor to prison, given his poor health, "would be as cruel as the grave."

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 9.99	Up 0.09%
5698.44	137.51

The Dollar (New York)	Mon. close	previous close
DM	1.4872	1.4921
Pound	1.5453	1.5477
Yen	107.805	107.735
FF	5.086	5.10

PAGE TWO — *Has a Mouse, Has a C, Isn't Cat*

THE AMERICAS — Page 3. *Jack Kemp, Prodigal Son Returned*

ASIA — Page 4. *Corruption Charges Plague Bhutto*

EUROPE — Page 5. *U.S. Buffalo, Continental Delicacy*

INTERNATIONAL — Page 10. *The Bitter Split of the Khmer Rouge*

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Crossing Swords With Words / **Big Business**

Computers Get Into the Puzzle Game

By Stacy Lu
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Puzzlers, take note: the biggest clue to doing crosswords in the '90s may be a nine-letter word that starts with a "C" — computers.

Computer-generated puzzles are changing and expanding the crossword business. Although almost no one expects such puzzles to replace man-made ones completely, computer-generated puzzles now account for an increasing share of those on the market.

Crossword magazines began using software to mass-produce puzzles in the mid-1980s, and in the last several years individual puzzle writers have developed sophisticated programs for their own use. Commercial software is available for creating original crosswords, and puzzle sites abound on the Internet.

For many, computer-generated puzzles are indistinguishable from those created by people. But some critics worry that technology will produce bland, standardized puzzles, without any of the wit or nuance that have made crosswords a favorite American pastime.

Puzzle-making is well suited for computers. What machines handle best is the sort of complex and highly analytical process involved in making a crossword. It must assign words from a data base that fit both horizontally and vertically in a grid that meets classical American standards. That means a symmetrical pattern containing no two-letter words or uncrossed letters.

Filling in a grid requires a huge data base of words and phrases, which puzzle constructors usually gather from existing lists like dictionaries or reference works, while contributing their own favorites. Finally, the computer numbers the grid. In all but the simplest puzzles, the writer will then create the clues.

Crossword magazines took to computers first, partly because their less-complicated puzzles are easier to mass produce, and partly to satisfy a large and growing audience.

Puzzle magazine newsstand sales in the United States and Canada total approximately $70 million a year for 170 titles, or 1,200 to 1,300 issues, according to Meg McMann, vice president of publisher research and sales programs for Warner Publisher Services, a national distributor based in New York. While the number of titles has not changed recently, many now publish 16 issues a year, up from 12, Ms. McMann said.

Publishers are circumspect about how much of their product actually comes from computers. Still, Fran Danon, editor in chief of Penny Marketing of Norwalk, Connecticut, which owns Dell Magazines and Penny Press, said technology had a "tremendous" impact on her business.

"Only with the aid of computers have puzzle publishers been able to expand their lines," she said. "When I started working at Penny Press in 1983 we had five titles, and now there are 32." All told, Penny Press and Dell publish 62 titles a year.

Doug Heller, a crossword constructor in Flourtown, Pennsylvania, said he supervised the development of a computer program in 1988 for Kappa Publishing Group Inc. of Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, that helped the publisher increase its number of annual issues of puzzle magazines to about 800 from 200. Mr. Heller's latest version, which he developed for his own use, creates about 30 relatively simple puzzles a second.

Nevertheless, this same assembly line potential has aficionados worried.

Ed Quinn/The New York Times

Eric Albert, crossword puzzle expert, testing his home keyboard in Newton, Massachusetts.

'With software, here's a way we can jumble all the words that people know,' says one of the few constructors who supports himself entirely by puzzle-making.

"There are puzzles in the print media that are disseminated without a whole lot of quality," said Stanley Newman, managing director of puzzles and games for Times Books, a division of Random House Inc., in turn a unit of Advance Publications Inc. "Without the guardianship of professional editors, there's going to be a barge full of garbage swimming out to sea."

BUT Eric Albert of Newton, Massachusetts, a former computer scientist for Bell Laboratories well known in the crossword industry for his elaborate proprietary software, argues that simplistic and poorly made puzzles done by hand are the problem.

"They're filled with weird old words, really boring definitions, virtually no humor whatsoever," he said. "Those puzzles are doomed. Computers can do them better or faster."

"The most difficult crossword puzzles to construct are the easier ones, and they're the ones editors pay the most for, because they're in shorter supply," he added. "With software, here's a way we can jumble all the words that people know."

Mr. Albert is one of the few constructors who supports himself entirely by puzzle-making. Most daily publications pay $15 to $75 a puzzle, and specialty magazines and commercial projects pay $100 to $500.

As well as compiling a huge word data base, Mr. Albert has rated each word for its suitability in puzzle-solving. Although this is a gargantuan project that even he admits takes "a certain amount of lunacy," he expects that someday people will probably sell such ratings systems. Other constructors, like Bob Klahn of Wilmington, Delaware, have written programs that create grids, but prefer to produce puzzles in tandem with their computers.

"It makes perfect sense to have the computer draw diagrams for you," he said. "I don't want it to be a substitute for mental gymnastics."

Most modern crosswords also have themes, which still need to be conceived by a human. Ditto creative, witty clues. Yet crossword computing quality already has fooled the experts. Will Shortz, the crossword editor of The New York Times, estimates he receives about 75 puzzle submissions a week, more than any other editor. He said he chooses the best crossword puzzles for the newspaper regardless of whether they are done by hand or with a computer, and occasionally could not tell which was which.

"If the person submits the puzzle with handwritten letters in the grid, or if it's a very poor crossword, I can assume it's done by hand," he said. "Otherwise, it can be hard to tell."

Some industry leaders hope that electronic puzzles will help attract a new audience of computer users of all ages. Mr. Newman of Random House, the largest crossword book publisher at 30 titles a year, said the company also was enthusiastic about the possibilities of on-line crosswords. He believes that print and computer puzzlers are two almost entirely different audiences.

To date, however, there are still too many puzzlers using old-fashioned pen and paper for technology's takeover to be complete. Merl Reagle, whom many name as one of the best constructors in America, has been making puzzles for 40 years. Mr. Reagle writes his crosswords in cafes or in bed, using a computer only to check for form errors.

"I've been doing it for so long it's like second nature," he said.

Besides, Mr. Reagle said, crossword fans like to test their mettle against a human, not a computer. "They like matching wits with me," he said. "And I know what makes a puzzle hard enough for it to be a puzzle, but not so hard that you can't solve it."

The 'Boy' Comes of Age (Or, Meet Clinton at 50)

By Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — When he first ran for Congress in 1974, some of Bill Clinton's Arkansas aides had a wry nickname for their hyperactive, 28-year-old candidate: they called him "the boy."

"How's the boy today?" they would ask.

When Mr. Clinton came to the White House at 46, the second-youngest president ever elected, there was something of the boy still apparent in the man — not only the winning optimism of adolescence, but an often-exasperating indiscipline as well. He could not keep on schedule. He turned policy meetings into five-hour bull sessions. Anecdotes about the boy-president staying up late and gorging on junk food threatened to provide the dominant images of his troubled tenure.

No longer.

On Monday, Mr. Clinton turned 50, an age psychologists sometimes use to mark the onset of "middle adulthood" or "second adulthood," once known prosaically as "middle age."

The Democratic National Committee celebrated the occasion Sunday with a glitzy, star-studded gala at New York's Radio City Music Hall — even though it is "something I'd just as soon ignore," he joked. The first baby-boom president is indisputably getting older. Is he getting wiser as well?

At 50, Mr. Clinton is visibly gray. He used to jog every day, but now he plays golf more often. He's watching his cholesterol and has sworn off junk food most of the time. He still stays up late at night but not as often — and he takes an afternoon nap now and then. Not Ronald Reagan-style naps, an aide hastened to add. "We're not sure how much sleep he really gets in."

More important, Mr. Clinton has changed his work habits. He sticks closer to his schedule. His meetings still go on too long, aides said, but he drives them toward clearer decisions now. He delegates more detail work to subordinates. He has moderated his pace from the disorganized sprint of his first year in office to a more measured, long-distance run. Once too busy to take days off, he now indulges in weekends and summer vacations that, while far from work-free, include real leisure time.

It sounds presumptuous, so his aides do not like to be quoted on it — but the president has matured.

"He's acting like a grown-up," said a Princeton University scholar, Fred Greenstein, who was critical of Mr. Clinton's early performance. "He's more comfortable in the White House now." He added: "It's very clear that the gang that couldn't shoot straight has started working better, and part of that is because Mr. Clinton is more disciplined." To be sure, he still shows flashes of his younger, more impulsive self. His major speeches remain exhaustive catalogs of competing priorities. He can still run late, especially when he is traveling and sees voters' hands to shake. He can still fall prey to junk food.

But in larger things, both aides and outsiders said Mr. Clinton at 50 is a steadier, more focused, more deliberate man than the 46-year-old from Little Rock who arrived in 1993.

"He's learned how to do the job much better," said a former aide who left the White House last year. "He's more disciplined. The whole place is more disciplined."

The proof, aides said, lies in the president's performance in three areas. In last year's battle over the federal budget with the Republican leadership of Congress, it was Mr. Clinton who held his ground — and the speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, a Georgia Republican, who sometimes looked like an adolescent. In foreign policy, after a fumbling start, Mr. Clinton discovered the virtues of decisive action in both Haiti and Bosnia-Herzegovina. And this year, in his re-election campaign, the president has stayed doggedly "on message," repeating his core themes of economic prosperity and concern for the nation's children, and avoiding issues that aren't part of his strategy.

In his younger years, Mr. Clinton sometimes told friends he was haunted by the fact that his father, William Jefferson Blythe, died at 28. "You never really know how much time you have," he once said.

During the last four years, according to aides, several deaths affected the president deeply and reawakened his sense of mortality. Mr. Clinton has buried not only his mother, Virginia Kelley, who died in January 1994, but also his father-in-law, Hugh Rodham; a close White House aide, Vincent Foster, who committed suicide; Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown, and a foreign leader he deeply admired, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

Another Top Aide Is Slain in Mexico

The Associated Press

TIJUANA, Mexico — The first federal prosecutor to interrogate the gunman who was convicted of having killed Mexico's leading presidential candidate in 1994 has been shot and killed.

Jesus Romero Magan, 48, was found Sunday between his front door and the gate of his home, said Commander Antonio Torres Miranda of the state police.

The police reported no arrests and would not discuss possible motives.

Mr. Romero was the fifth highly placed official connected with the attorney general's office in the state of Baja California to be killed this year.

When Luis Donaldo Colosio was shot and killed during a presidential campaign rally in Tijuana in March 1994, Mr. Romero interrogated Mario Aburto, who was later convicted as the assassin.

Corrections

An article in the Aug. 6 editions erroneously characterized remarks by Tsutomu Toichi, director of the Institute of Energy Economics in Japan, concerning future possibilities for power generation by utilities using gas. Mr. Toichi's projections concerned not Japan, but 10 other Asia-Pacific countries.

Because of an editing error, a New York Times article on San Diego published in the IHT Aug. 2 incorrectly stated that admission to the San Diego Zoo in September is free after 4 P.M. It should have stated that no visitors will be admitted after 4 P.M.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Fewer Tourists Holiday in Algarve

LISBON (Reuters) — Tourism in the Algarve region of southern Portugal has dropped sharply this year as Europeans worried by economic insecurity spend fewer holidays abroad, a senior tourism official said Monday.

The number of foreign tourists visiting the region was down 8.6 percent so far in 1996 from the same period a year ago, Eliderico Viegas, head of the Association of Hotels and Tourism Businesses of the Algarve, said.

Tourism in the Algarve brings in 8 million visitors and generates 600 billion escudos ($3.9 billion) in revenue a year, about 60 percent of Portugal's total tourism receipts.

Rises in Train Fares Deter Chinese

BEIJING (AFP) — Chinese railways lost nearly half a million passengers a day in the summer season, following price increases of 51 percent last autumn, the Xinhua press agency reported Monday.

In the mid-July holiday period, the railways carried an average of 2.57 million passengers every day, a drop of 15.9 percent (about 487,000 passengers) over the same period last year.

The drop follows a 51-percent increase in railway ticket prices last October, an attempt to stop massive overcrowding by reducing the number of people, especially in the countryside, who spend their days traveling on trains for fun.

Air France registered a 19-percent rise in passenger traffic in the second quarter of 1996, but unit revenue, a measure of the airline's profitability, fell 11 percent, according to France Aviation, the state-owned company's internal newspaper.

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
The Northeast will be a bit warmer and more humid than normal with thunderstorms possible by Thursday. Thunderstorms will rumble across the southern Plains and Ohio Valley. The Southwest will remain scorching hot and dry. It will be cooler than normal in the Northwest with some showers.

Europe
Partly sunny and comfortably warm from London to Paris and on east to Berlin Tuesday through Thursday, but London could also have a shower or thunderstorm at times. Rome will be sunny and warm, but Athens may have a shower. Showers in northern Spain, but dry and warm in Madrid.

Asia
Warm and humid from Tokyo to Seoul and across most of northeastern China, including Beijing, but there is also the chance for a thunderstorm. Hong Kong and Taipei will be warm and humid with showers and the chance for some heavy downpours. Dry and warm in western China.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	
Algarve	23/73	15/59	pc	23/73	14/57	s
Amsterdam	28/82	19/66	s	25/84	18/64	s
Ankara	28/82	11/52	s	28/82	11/52	pc
Athens	28/82	19/66	s	27/80	19/66	pc
Barcelona	29/70	17/62	s	24/75	16/61	s
Belgrade	21/70	14/57	r	27/80	13/55	pc
Berlin	27/80	17/62	s	29/84	17/62	s
Brussels	29/84	18/64	s	30/86	17/62	s
Budapest	27/80	18/61	c	31/88	16/61	pc
Copenhagen	25/77	15/59	s	26/79	16/61	s
Costa Del Sol	27/80	18/61	s	27/80	17/62	s
Dublin	22/71	17/62	r	24/75	16/61	c
Edinburgh	24/75	17/62	c	27/80	16/61	pc
Florence	26/78	13/55	pc	27/80	14/57	pc
Frankfurt	27/80	16/61	s	29/84	16/61	s
Geneva	28/82	13/55	pc	27/80	13/55	pc
Helsinki	24/75	15/59	pc	25/77	16/61	s
Istanbul	27/80	17/62	pc	27/80	17/62	pc
Las Palmas	28/79	18/64	s	25/77	19/66	s
Lisbon	22/71	13/55	c	22/71	13/55	s
London	29/84	18/64	s	30/86	17/62	pc
Madrid	34/93	15/59	s	31/88	13/55	pc
Mallorca	24/75	18/64	s	23/73	18/64	s
Milan	29/79	19/61	c	29/82	18/61	pc
Moscow	27/80	17/62	s	28/82	18/64	pc
Munich	24/75	12/53	pc	29/79	12/53	pc
Nice	24/75	18/64	pc	25/77	18/64	pc
Oslo	20/73	15/59	pc	20/73	15/61	s
Paris	29/84	17/62	s	30/86	18/61	pc
Prague	27/80	13/55	pc	29/84	13/55	pc
Reykjavik	12/53	6/43	pc	12/53	6/43	r
Rome	25/77	15/59	pc	28/79	17/62	pc
St. Petersburg	24/75	17/62	pc	28/79	18/64	pc
Stockholm	24/75	16/61	s	24/75	17/62	s
Strasbourg	29/84	17/62	s	29/84	16/61	pc
Tallinn	24/76	18/61	pc	26/79	17/62	s
Venice	25/77	19/61	pc	29/79	18/61	pc
Vienna	28/82	16/61	pc	29/84	16/61	pc
Warsaw	23/82	16/61	pc	29/84	15/59	pc
Zurich	28/79	14/57	pc	28/79	14/57	pc

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	39/102	26/82	s	41/106	27/80	s
Beirut	29/84	20/68	s	27/80	21/70	s
Cairo	34/93	16/64	s	33/91	19/66	s
Damascus	32/89	14/57	s	31/88	15/59	s
Jerusalem	29/84	13/55	s	28/82	15/59	s
Luxor	42/107	20/68	s	42/107	20/68	s
Riyadh	43/109	25/79	s	42/107	27/80	s

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	
Anchorage	19/66	9/48	s	18/64	8/46	pc
Atlanta	32/89	22/71	pc	30/86	21/70	pc
Boston	24/75	18/61	s	27/80	18/64	s
Chicago	30/86	21/70	c	31/88	19/64	pc
Dallas	35/95	23/73	s	33/91	21/70	pc
Denver	31/88	14/57	s	32/89	15/59	s
Detroit	30/86	21/70	pc	31/88	18/64	pc
Honolulu	32/89	24/75	s	33/91	23/73	pc
Houston	34/93	23/73	pc	33/91	23/73	pc
Los Angeles	27/80	19/61	s	28/82	19/64	pc
Miami	32/89	25/79	t	32/89	24/75	r
Minneapolis	29/84	16/66	pc	27/80	18/64	pc
Montreal	29/79	19/66	s	29/84	18/64	s
Nassau	30/86	24/75	pc	32/89	24/75	pc
New York	29/84	19/66	s	29/84	21/70	pc
Orlando	33/91	22/71	pc	33/91	23/73	r
Phoenix	40/104	27/80	s	42/107	29/84	s
San Fran.	22/71	12/53	s	22/73	14/57	pc
Seattle	22/71	13/55	s	22/73	13/55	pc
Toronto	29/84	18/64	pc	29/84	18/64	pc
Vancouver	14/57	11/52	r	21/70	12/53	pc
Washington	31/88	21/70	s	30/86	21/70	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	
Bali	32/89	22/71	s	32/89	23/73	pc
Bangkok	34/93	25/77	pc	33/91	25/77	t
Beijing	34/93	22/71	pc	32/89	21/70	pc
Bombay	29/84	24/75	t	29/82	23/73	t
Calcutta	31/88	24/75	t	31/88	24/75	c
Kuala Lmpr	34/93	24/75	pc	33/91	23/73	t
Colombo	29/84	25/77	t	29/84	24/75	t
Hanoi	32/89	24/75	c	31/88	24/75	pc
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	24/75	t	32/89	24/75	pc
Hong Kong	29/84	24/75	c	29/84	24/75	pc
Islamabad	37/98	26/78	pc	36/97	25/77	pc
Jakarta	32/89	24/75	pc	32/89	23/73	pc
Karachi	34/93	25/77	pc	31/88	24/75	pc
K. Lumpur	32/89	23/73	t	31/88	23/73	t
K. Kinabalu	30/86	22/71	t	29/84	21/70	t
Manila	31/88	23/73	t	31/88	23/73	pc
New Delhi	33/91	25/77	t	33/91	25/77	c
Phnom Penh	31/88	23/73	t	31/88	24/75	pc
Bangkok	34/93	25/77	pc	33/91	25/77	t
Rangoon	34/93	25/77	pc	33/91	24/75	t
Seoul	33/91	22/71	s	31/88	23/73	t
Shanghai	32/89	29/79	c	29/84	28/79	t
Singapore	30/86	23/73	t	31/88	22/71	t
Taipei	32/89	24/75	s	33/91	24/75	pc
Tokyo	31/88	24/75	s	30/86	22/71	pc
Vientiane	31/88	25/79	c	31/88	25/77	pc

Africa

Algiers	33/91	20/68	s	34/93	22/71	pc
Cape Town	13/55	3/37	s	17/62	8/43	s
Casablanca	21/70	14/57	s	21/70	16/61	s
Harare	29/79	14/57	c	27/80	14/57	r
Lagos	28/82	23/73	pc	30/86	22/71	t
Nairobi	24/75	13/55	t	24/75	13/55	r
Tunis	31/88	17/62	s	33/91	21/70	s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	24/75	12/53	pc	22/71	10/50	s
Caracas	31/88	24/75	pc	32/89	24/75	pc
Lima	21/70	19/61	c	20/68	16/61	pc
Mexico City	22/71	12/53	t	23/73	13/55	pc
Rio de Janeiro	25/77	19/61	pc	28/79	19/61	pc
Santiago	14/57	3/37	c	18/61	7/44	pc

Oceania

Auckland	13/55	10/50	pc	14/57	12/53	r
Sydney	12/53	4/39	t	16/59	7/44	pc

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THE AMERICAS

With Kemp's Return, a Tearful Family Reunion for the Republicans

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

BUFFALO, New York — He is the prodigal son of the Republican Party, and no one understands better than Jack Kemp himself what it means to come home.

Little more than a month ago, he was an outcast among his oldest friends and without a future in American politics. Sunday, as Bob Dole's vice presidential running mate, he symbolized the energy of a revitalized Republican ticket at a pom-pom-waving, whistle-blowing, homecoming rally in the city where he played professional football.

"I'm pleased to be the man Jack Kemp brought with him today," Mr. Dole told more than 7,500 people gathered in the football stadium of the State University of New York at Buffalo on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Kemp's pilgrimage from what he calls his wilderness "to the center of the arena" has been a swift, emotional and humbling journey. He has broken down in tears in private conversations with friends about the Bob Dole he has come to know this past week, and when asked during an interview here Saturday night about his unexpected political rebirth, he replied simply, "It's beyond description."

"He's been moved in a personal way because of how Dole reached out to him," one friend said. "The magnanimity of what Dole did really touched him."

Another friend described Mr. Kemp as "humbled" by Mr. Dole's "forgiving act" of setting aside years of bitterness to name Mr. Kemp, a former housing secretary, to his ticket.

Mr. Kemp called his visit to Mr. Dole's hometown of Russell, Kansas, on Aug. 10 the week's emotional high point. "This came out of the blue," he said in the interview. "You know me, I didn't seek it, didn't think of it, didn't want to think of it."

About the visit, Mr. Kemp added, "When he took us into the living room in Russell and talked about what mattered in life — without wearing it on our sleeves — we started talking about faith and freedom and the country and he was in tears and Dole's wife, Elizabeth, was in tears and I was in tears."

That is but one example of the emotional roller-coaster Mr. Kemp and his friends have ridden. The House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, describing the 61-year-old Mr. Kemp as "my older brother," was reduced to sobs when he spoke about the vice presidential nominee's selection.

"I think Jack is very humble and I think he's very humbled by two very different things," Mr. Gingrich told Washington Post editors and reporters during the Republican National Convention in San Diego. One was simply because Mr. Dole had selected Mr. Kemp, he said; the other was the reaction of Mr. Kemp's four children when it became known their father was under consideration.

"I think they really got across to him during the period of suspense that it didn't matter whether he was selected, in a way that was very liberating," Mr. Gingrich said. "I suspect you have the least self-doubting and most fulfilled Kemp that you've ever covered." Dabbing at his eyes with a red cloth napkin, the speaker continued: "Jack, I think, thought he was at the end of his career. He was making a lot of money. Jack, I think, wanted to live up to his image of what his kids wanted. They said to him, 'You don't need to, you already have.'"

The relationship between Mr. Dole and Mr. Kemp is evolving. In the first few days after his selection, Mr. Kemp publicly changed some of his positions on affirmative action and immigration to conform more closely to Mr. Dole's. Once the euphoria of the post-convention campaign swing fades and they go their separate ways, inevitable tensions and problems will arise.

But the addition to the ticket has brought a burst of energy to the Republican Party. One supporter, waiting for Mr. Dole and Mr. Kemp to arrive at a rally, was asked what Mr. Kemp brought to the ticket. "I was absolutely overwhelmed when I heard the news and I've been absolutely thrilled ever since," she said.

Not that long ago, Mr. Dole often spoke of Mr. Kemp with disdain. He has not stopped making jokes at Mr. Kemp's expense, but now they are playful. In Colorado on Friday, Mr. Dole was predicting that he and Mr. Kemp would win the state in November, and said: "I'm willing to bet, well I won't bet too much — don't have too much — whatever I have; I won't bet all Jack has." This was a reference to Mr. Kemp's lucrative earnings on the speaking circuit the past few years.

Mr. Dole's decision to rescue Mr. Kemp from an exile that was largely self-created remains one of the most astonishing turns in this campaign year. The old quarterback, disgusted with some of the changes in his party, had raged in private and sometimes in public that the Republicans were becoming harsh and insensitive. He said he feared it could become a party of "big prisons and small government."

Mr. Kemp quarreled with Mr. Gingrich over elements in the "Contract With America" and disparaged Mr. Dole during the primaries for not putting out a strong pro-growth message. Then, in a single, unexpected act, he found himself with the opportunity to help shape the party's future once again.

Those who see the selection as an inspired choice say it will unite the warring economic wings of the Republican Party, but others wonder whether the political marriage can last throughout the fall and into a Dole presidency, if there is one.

Mr. Kemp now raves about the man he criticized not so many months ago, but one friend said he believed the change was more than political accommodation. "I think he's really been touched by the way Dole brought him in to such a degree," the friend said, "and he's just sort of gained a tremendous respect for Dole in the past week and a half."

Mr. Kemp acknowledges he may have misjudged his old rival. As he put it Saturday night, "I wish I had had the opportunity to get to know him a long time ago."

Billionaire Perot Now Wants Money

By Donald P. Baker and David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

VALLEY FORGE, Pennsylvania — The billionaire Ross Perot has accepted the presidential nomination of his new Reform Party and surprised his followers by announcing that he will accept federal funds and contributions from individuals for his campaign instead of bankrolling it himself.

Mr. Perot, who appeared on a television call-in show immediately after his acceptance speech here Sunday, attacked his Democratic and Republican opponents, President Bill Clinton and the former Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, as representatives of political parties who cannot solve the nation's problems "because they are the problems, right?"

He also vowed to overcome efforts by the major parties to keep him out of debates with Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole, saying: "It would be the dumbest thing they've ever done. We will be in the debate, and it will be fun."

Mr. Perot, who has not named a running mate but said he would do so "in just a few days," said he would not accept contributions from political action committees and criticized Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole for taking such contributions.

"It is wrong," he said. "These guys are bought and paid for by the special interests."

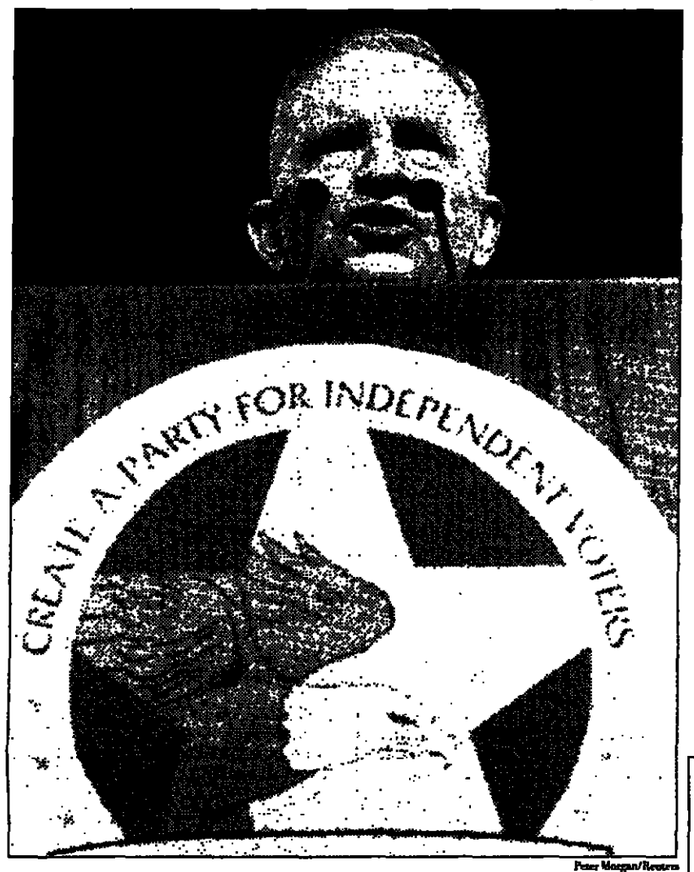
Noting that the president, on the occasion of his 50th birthday, held a fundraiser in New York City and 80 satellite locations Sunday night, and an earlier one in California, Mr. Perot said, "He promised to cut it out, and now he's doing fund-raisers in Hollywood for $100,000 a couple."

Referring to last week's Republican convention in San Diego, Mr. Perot said: "You saw those yachts" in the harbor. "Those guys want something back."

As for the Dole plan to cut taxes and to rely on the theory of supply-side economics, which holds that the money saved on taxes would be spent and would boost the economy, Mr. Perot said: "We've been there, done that. We tried it in the 80s and it didn't work."

A caller on CNN's "Larry King Live," a favorite Perot venue, asked how Mr. Dole could increase defense spending and cut the deficit. Mr. Perot replied, "It's a sham — magic acts and illusions, a shell game that won't work."

Mr. Perot's decision to accept federal funding of his campaign evoked mixed reviews here. His son-in-law, a Dallas lawyer, Clay Mulford, was asked whether people would give money to one of the country's richest men. Replying that he hoped they could "raise the maximum," Mr. Mulford said the action "will help institutionalize the party" beyond the image of its founder.



Peter Morgan/Reuters

Mr. Perot accepting his party's nomination in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

Because of his strong showing as an independent in 1992, when he spent $60 million of his own and won 19 percent of the vote, Mr. Perot is eligible to accept $29.2 million in federal matching funds. But by taking that money, federal election law limits him to spending $50,000 of his own money. He may — if he can get it — raise an additional $32 million in contributions of up to $1,000 each from individuals, to reach the $62 million that both Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole will get in federal matching funds.

The self-imposed financial challenge now facing Mr. Perot was illustrated by the reaction of several party members who attended the campaign kickoff.

"Who's going to send money to a billionaire?" said Tom Lingenfelter of nearby Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lingenfelter noted that the millionaire Steve Forbes "had the same problem" when he sought the Republican nomination for president last spring.

Don Torgensen of Chicago, who supported Richard Lamm, Mr. Perot's opponent for the nomination, called Mr. Perot's financial approach "a pragmatic decision" that would allow future Reform Party candidates who did not have personal fortunes to seek the nomination.

"He's probably doing it for legitimacy," said Dave Tolleris of Richmond, Virginia. But it leaves the party in a quandary, Mr. Tolleris said. "If you spend the money, where is the reform? But if you are pure and can't raise the money, you can't compete."

Mr. Perot has yet to win over Mr. Lamm, the former three-term Democratic governor of Colorado, who sought the party's nomination and was joined by Mr. Perot less than two days later. Mr. Lamm, who lost by a ratio of nearly 2 to 1, reiterated his support Sunday for a third party but backed off his previous commitment to support its nominee.

ELECTION NOTES

Part-Time Uncle Sam Plays Valley Forge

VALLEY FORGE, Pennsylvania — Max Shaffer, an Illinois construction worker and part-time impersonator of Uncle Sam, loved every minute of the Reform Party National Convention in Valley Forge, although his cheering on behalf of Ross Perot will cost him a day's pay, or about $150 after taxes.

"It will take all day Monday to get back," said the patriotically dressed Mr. Shaffer, 52, facing a trip of at least 14 hours to drive home to Madison County, Illinois. "I'll miss a day's work. But I felt it was an opportunity of a lifetime."

For Perot supporters like Mr. Shaffer, Sunday's closing session of the Reform Party's convention had the look and feel of a high school reunion, class of 1960-something. Unlike the legions of young people who turn out for the Democratic and Republican conventions, the proceedings here were dominated mostly by the over-50 set; younger delegates in their 20s or 30s were most visible at the "Next Generation" seminar Sunday morning. *(NYT)*

Sentence Postponed

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — The planned sentencing of one of President Bill Clinton's business partners in the Whitewater land deal was pushed back Monday until after the presidential election, amid reports that he is cooperating with the prosecution.

James McDougal, who faces up to 84 years in prison and $4.5 million in fines, has been talking with investigators from the special prosecutor's office for three weeks, sources have said.

In a court order unsealed Monday, Mr. McDougal's sentencing was postponed to Nov. 18, two weeks after the election in which Mr. Clinton is running for a second term.

Mr. McDougal last week declined to discuss any motive he might have to cooperate with prosecutors but has expressed interest in sparing his former wife, Susan. She is to be sentenced Tuesday and faces up to 17 years in prison and a $1 million fine.

The McDougals and Jim Guy Tucker, who succeeded Mr. Clinton as governor of Arkansas, were convicted of conspiracy and fraud in $3 million in federally backed loans for the real estate development known as Whitewater. The Clintons have been investigated but not charged. *(AP)*

Quote/Unquote

Ross Perot after his nomination to lead his new Reform Party in the presidential campaign: "The two parties and the establishment are panicked. The people will have a voice. It's going to be a really interesting period." *(AP)*

Away From Politics

• **Sea World canceled** waterskiing shows at all four of its American parks after a speedboat careened into a lakeside grandstand in Aurora, Ohio, injuring 23 people. The other parks are in San Diego, San Antonio, Texas, and Orlando, Florida. *(AP)*

• **About 1,000 tourists** were evacuated from Mesa Verde National Park in Southwest Colorado as a wind-whipped wildfire swiftly burned 400 acres and threatened the park's visitor center, lodge and museum. *(AP)*

• **Children made up** 48 percent of the chronically poor in 1992 and 1993, living in families that stayed below the poverty line in every month of those years, the Census Bureau reported. *(AP)*

• **The launch** by a Pegasus XL rocket of the Fast Auroral Snapshot Explorer, designed to study the aurora borealis, has been postponed. The launch had been scheduled Sunday from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. *(AP)*

The Poland Investment Summit

Warsaw, Sheraton Hotel, October 17 & 18, 1996

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The Speakers

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- Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, *President, National Bank of Poland*
- Ewa Freyberg, *Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Privatisation*
- Waldemar Dabrowski, *President, Polish Agency for Foreign Investment*
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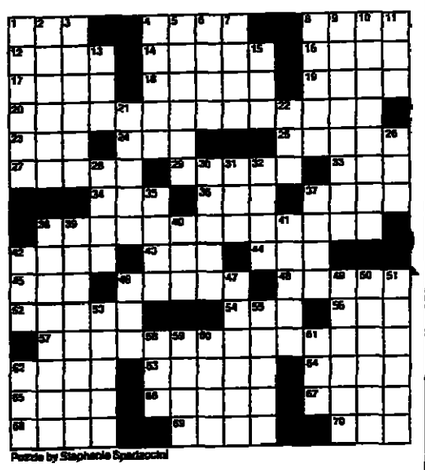
46 Fight off
48 Winona Horowitz's professional name
52 Word with time or memory
54 Sturdy tree
56 First lady
57 Yellow
62 Linguistics branch: Abbr.
63 Whiff
64 Interlaken's river
65 Turn down officially
66 "—— is an island . . ."
67 Dwlike
68 The Mideast's Gulf of ——
69 Transmitted
70 Actor Herbert

DOWN
1 Sweet treat
2 The dawn
3 Milwaukee profession
4 "The Bridge" poet Hart
5 No-goodnik
6 Oriental nurse
7 Phone or photo preceder
8 Jung's feminine component
9 Place for tents
10 Squander
11 "Hold On Tight" rock group
13 Family boy
15 Aged
21 Encyclopedia volume
22 "Yuck!"
26 Sold-out sign
29 Gen. Robt. ——
30 Go along (with)
31 Hawaiian accessory
32 Hammer end
35 Graf ——
37 "—— in the Dark"
38 Influenced, with "on"
39 Beginner
40 Sixth sense
41 Bellini opera
42 Mule of song
46 Kind of room
47 —— Brothers (investment firm)
49 Bit of info
50 Very
51 Turn in for money, as bonds
53 Señor Bolivar
55 Inclined
58 Neb. neighbor
59 Cupid
60 Alaska gold rush town
61 In its natural state
62 Señora Perón



Puzzle by Stephanie Spadaccini

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 19

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Corruption Charges Plague Bhutto

Pakistani Leader's Major Election Issue Is Now Backfiring

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Service

KARACHI — In her successful 1993 comeback campaign, Benazir Bhutto made corruption her biggest issue, repeatedly accusing Mian Nawaz Sharif of financial wrongdoing as Pakistan's prime minister.

Miss Bhutto continued the anti-corruption crusade after retaking the prime minister's chair. "I will not compromise on political corruption of any member of the ruling coalition," she said in a television interview. "And if this leads to grumbling, I am prepared to go to the people again for a new election, but I will not compromise on political corruption."

Now Miss Bhutto, halfway through her five-year term, finds herself on the receiving end of corruption charges by Mr. Sharif and other leaders of a freshly united political opposition. They have accused Miss Bhutto and her husband, Asif Ali Zardari, of collecting bribes and kickbacks on government contracts and siphoning the proceeds abroad — charges they forcefully deny.

Critics trumpet that Miss Bhutto has named to her cabinet several ministers accused of financial crimes. They allege her government also has engaged in a pattern of favoring political and personal associates in lucrative business deals.

In one example cited by the opposition, while she was out of power from 1990 to 1993, Miss Bhutto repeatedly declared the Saifullah family to be a "plunderer" of the nation's wealth. Upon her return to office, however, she appointed the family patriarch, Anwer Saifullah Khan, to her cabinet. Then last month, her government exempted a cement company co-owned by the Saifullah family from $400 million in excise taxes, disregarding the objections of the national tax collection agency.

The political opposition's charges of corruption in the Bhutto government have grown sharper this summer since Britain's Sunday Express newspaper reported that Miss Bhutto and her husband had bought a $3.9 million mansion in the English countryside near London.

Pakistan's national airline shipped seven pallets of antiques, carved furniture and other household items from Miss Bhutto's private residence in Karachi to London. Four pallets were delivered to the Pakistani Embassy; the other three have remained unclaimed at Heathrow Airport since a Karachi-based opposition party disclosed copies of the shipping invoices in May.

'Unsubstantiated and wild,' the prime minister terms the accusations.

Miss Bhutto devoted an hourlong press conference in June to denying that she and Mr. Zardari had purchased the 335-acre (135-hectare) estate in Surrey. The owner of the property, which has a private landing strip and indoor swimming pool, is listed as an offshore company registered in the Isle of Man, according to the Sunday Express.

In a newspaper column published a week ago, Miss Bhutto dismissed the corruption charges as the political propaganda of her opponents.

"My adversaries continue to make totally unsubstantiated and wild charges of corruption against my party, my government and my family," she wrote. "It seems their manifesto is mudslinging, and the truth is the first victim."

Business interests have sharply attacked a $1 billion tax increase in the latest budget. Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund is pressing her to impose even greater fiscal austerity.

The allegations against Miss Bhutto have come against a backdrop of Pakistan's international reputation for corrupt business practices.

"There is essentially a mentality that the public sector belongs to the people who are running it, and that, they deserve to make a lot of money," a Western economist said. A perception that corruption has increased in the last decade, the economist suggested, may exist because the restoration of democracy brought a need to fund political campaigns.

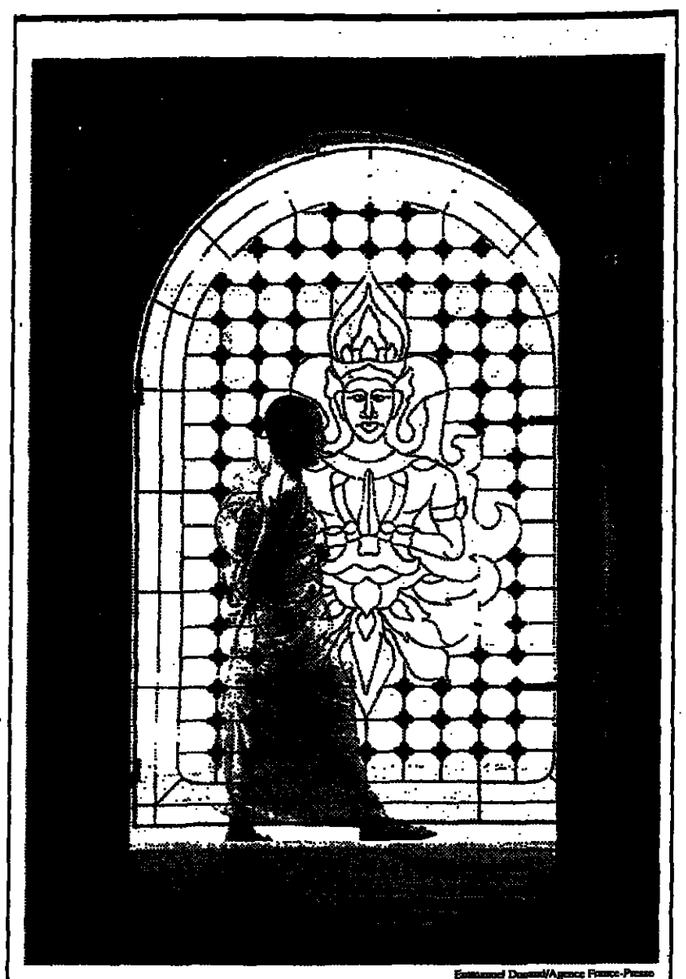
"Corruption is something people have gotten to feel is predictable," said Tariq Banuri, who directs a think tank in Islamabad, Pakistan's capital. "If you can't pay off somebody, then that creates uncertainty. You put in an honest bureaucrat, and that creates uncertainty."

With no formal role in the government, Miss Bhutto's husband, Mr. Zardari, nonetheless has presided over meetings attended by cabinet ministers and high ranking officials and bankers.

Two weeks ago, Miss Bhutto elevated her husband, a member of Parliament, to her cabinet with a special portfolio as investments minister.

The change in his role did not satisfy Miss Bhutto's critics, however. "This is another cruel joke," said Mushaid Hussain, spokesman for the Pakistan Muslim League, the main opposition party.

Miss Bhutto's spokesman, did not respond to repeated telephone calls seeking comment for this article.



Emmanuel Dunand/Agence France-Presse

RARE OPENING — A Buddhist monk strolling through the Ratchanada temple in Bangkok. Usually closed to the public, the temple celebrated its 150th anniversary Monday by opening its gates.

Taiwan Aide Makes Secret Visit Abroad

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — In a move likely to anger China, Prime Minister Lien Chan of Taiwan is secretly visiting an undisclosed country, the government said Monday.

Mr. Lien, who is also Taiwan's vice president, altered his schedule at the last minute to add another country to his itinerary en route home from the Dominican Republic via the United States, according to the government spokesman, Wu Chung-li.

The Taipei stock market plunged 181 points, almost 3 percent, largely on fears that Mr. Lien's trip would provoke an angry response from China.

Mr. Wu said he did not know which country Mr. Lien was visiting. The new itinerary was drawn up during Mr. Lien's visit to the Dominican Republic last week, he said.

Mr. Lien passed through customs in New York at the appointed time, but then boarded a flight to Europe instead of the plane back to Taipei, the Taiwan press reported.

China claims sovereignty over Taiwan, and reacts furiously to visits by Taiwanese leaders to countries that do not have diplomatic ties with Taiwan. Only 31 countries recognize Taiwan.

■ Taiwan Cuts Ties With Niger

Taiwan on Monday announced the termination of official relations with Niger, hours after the West African nation declared it would officially recognize China, Agence France-Presse reported from Taipei.

Taiwan will also end all cooperation with and aid programs for Niger as of Monday, the Foreign Ministry said.

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BRIEFLY ASIA

China Satellite Launching Fails

BEIJING — China's space industry was dealt a new setback Monday with the disclosure that a satellite launched Sunday failed to reach its proper orbit.

A domestic communications satellite, launched aboard a Long March 3 rocket from the Xichang Space Center in southwestern China, went into a lower orbit than planned and was unlikely to be salvaged.

"There was a problem with the third-stage booster, which shut down 48 seconds too soon," said a spokesman for the China Aerospace Corp. *(Reuters)*

Sunnis Claim Attack in Pakistan

LAHORE, Pakistan — A previously unknown Sunni Muslim militant group claimed responsibility Monday for an attack on a Shiite Muslim meeting in Pakistan's Punjab province in which up to 18 people were reported killed.

"We have retaliated for the people who were martyred in Karachi and we will defend Sunnis at every corner," the group, calling itself Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, or Force of Jhangvi, said in a faxed statement.

Last Wednesday, gunmen fired on a procession organized by the militant Sunni Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan group in Karachi, killing 12 people. *(Reuters)*

South Korea Begins Exercises

SEOUL — South Korea launched joint military and civil exercises on Monday. In parallel with the war games, the country is also staging exercises involving citizens to test its preparedness against war and terrorist attacks.

As part of the exercise and to make the situation more real, South Korea will for the first time since the early 1980s impose curfews on different cities randomly and also cut water and power supplies, government officials said.

The exercise for citizens is scheduled to be held until Friday, while the military drill will last until Aug. 30. The government will also conduct nationwide civil defense drills on Wednesday. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Pinyo Pongchareon, a prominent Thai fortune-teller, on accusations that Prime Minister Banharn Silpa-archa changed the date of his birth from July 20 to Aug. 19, 1932, in order to come under the sign of Leo, which represents leadership qualities: "I don't think the Leo sign can help. There's a strong influence from a lunar eclipse expected in September so I think his coalition will collapse before then." *(Reuters)*

Lisandro Abadia, a former Philippine military chief, on security preparations for a regional economic meeting in November: "We tend to be too reliant on machines. But in our case, there must be a happy compromise of machines with the old-age method of securing, which is securing by people doing their things manually." *(Reuters)*

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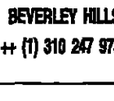

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SC97: 5,18 SCSP: 4,99

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ZONE I - E :
GO: 1,01
ZONE II - I :
GO: 1,03
SC97: 1,42 SCSP: 1,38
ZONE III - F :
GO: 0,98 SCSP: 1,37
ZONE IV - F :
GO: 0,98 SCSP: 1,34
ZONE IV - G :
GO: 1,02 FOD: 0,57

BELGIQUE en FB/l - TVA 21%
GO: 21,32 FOD*: 10,19
SC97: 30,74 SCSP: 28,76

HOLLANDE (zone2) NLG/l - TVA 17,5%
GO: 1,198

LUXEMBOURG en LUF/l - TVA 15%
GO: 18,52

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EUROPE

Once Pushed to Extinction, the Buffalo Makes a Culinary Comeback

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

NEW ROCKFORD, North Dakota — In this table-flat corner of the Northern Plains, where wheat fields and barbed wire stretch to the horizon, a shiny new chain-link fence has been built under the watchful eye of sanitary inspectors from the European Union.

The 8-foot-high (2.4-meter) fence guards a meat-packing plant where cutters work overtime packaging sirloin and tenderloin steaks for a delicacy marketed in Germany as "buffel," in France as "bison," and in the United States as "All Natural Buffalo."

"Monday morning, this will be in Brussels," Bill Heisler, the plant manager, said Thursday afternoon, patting a pallet of boxed buffalo steaks. "We're growing so fast, it's scary. We are selling buffalo faster than we can produce it."

Pushed a century ago to the edge of extinction to make room for cattle, North America's plains bison is undergoing a commercial renaissance, particularly among health-conscious diners willing to pay steep prices.

Buffalo costs about twice as much as beef and is similar in taste, but lower in fat, cholesterol and calories. With demand outstripping supply, it is expected to remain a high-priced delicacy.

Here, where the nation's first packing plant devoted solely to buffalo opened 18 months ago, the North American Bison Cooperative is doubling its capacity to process 10,000 buffalo a year. About 100 commercial buffalo ranches have sprung up in a 100-mile radius of here.

"When I first got into this, my neighbors thought I had been kicked in the head too many times," said Kenneth J. Throlson, who has largely abandoned his veterinarian practice to raise buffalo on a ranch here.

The last wild buffalo herd was wiped out in North Dakota around 1875. But two months ago, the new glamour of this hirsute bovine could be seen in Bismarck, the state capital. At the Bison Cooperative's annual meeting, Mr. Throlson welcomed the group's newest and most prominent member, Ted Turner.

Better known as a media entrepreneur, Mr. Turner is also the nation's largest buffalo rancher. He has about 12,000 animals on five ranches in Montana, Nebraska and New Mexico. By the end of the decade, his ranches are expected to supply about 10,000 buffalo a year to the world's dinner tables.

The new taste for buffalo is not restricted to Western Europe and the American West. The nation's largest supplier, Denver Buffalo Co., ships 70 percent of its meat outside of Colorado, including two tons a month to Boston and New York.

North Dakota's new, $50 million-a-year buffalo industry is part of a wider strategy to inject new money and new jobs into the state by processing agricultural products here rather than shipping them elsewhere.

While many Western cattle ranchers sold their animals at a loss this summer, buffalo ranchers made as much as $900 on each animal. At North Dakota's state development bank, one busy loan officer is known as Buffalo Bob.

"The buffalo guys are singing their own tune, while the beef guys are very stressed out with the low prices," said Sarah Vogel, the state's agriculture commissioner and a Democrat. "If someone is doing beef and buffalo, they are getting out of beef. I think buffalo will someday surpass beef."

Even though the nation's buffalo herd is increasing by about 15 percent a year, king beef can still expect a long reign. Every two days in the United States, about 250,000 beef cattle are slaughtered — a number equivalent to the nation's total buffalo herd.

In the meat business, amateur ranchers — scorned as "hobbyists" — long abused curiosity about buffalo by peddling tough, stringy cuts to restaurants.

To guarantee quality and to meet standards set by the European Union and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the packing plant here only accepts buffalo that are under 30 months of age, that have spent their last four months eating grain in feedlots, and that are certified by veterinarians to be free of antibiotics and growth hormones.

On the range, ranchers largely leave animals alone, simplifying ranch work. The animal adapted over the millennia to cope with the harsh temperature extremes of the Plains.

At home in this arid environment, buffalo feed on low-quality grass, and need to drink water only every three days. They give birth unassisted, need little veterinary care, and shun shelter in winter. Equipped with two-inch-thick skin and four-inch-deep fur, buffalo eat less and move less in the winter. Their metabolism slows, somewhat like a bear in hibernation.

In contrast, beef cattle, which essentially are European imports, need shelter and more food to survive North Dakota's notoriously cold winters.

Shrugging Off the Loss of an Army Regiment

A French City Accepts Big Military Cutback and Awaits Its Compensation

By Jonathan Randal
Washington Post Service

NEVERS, France — For a city confronted with the sacrifice of the only army regiment based here to a massive military budget cutback, Nevers is showing a stoic acceptance not always equated with the French character.

Aside from a bar or two catering to troops of the 7th Artillery Regiment, few of this central French city's 42,000 citizens have complained about their loss in France's post-Cold War defense cuts.

They seem unimpressed by the histrionics of Jacques Baumel, a Gaullist politician who upset his fellow conservatives in Paris by charging that Defense Minister Charles Millon was outdoing the Duke of Wellington, "who destroyed 32 French regiments at Waterloo."

Philippe Vazeille, the editor of the local newspaper, said his readers were more interested in a threatened curtailment of rural postal services; he noted that he had not received a single letter about the regiment's scheduled departure.

Nevers's outward calm is directly linked to promised government compensation to offset reduced military spending. Officials say the cuts are needed to revitalize the ailing French economy, which is encumbered by the cost of social services, losses by state-owned companies and nearly record unemployment.

The Socialist mayor of Nevers, Didier Boulaud, has begun negotiating with officials in Paris, hoping the government will transfer some civil service jobs here from the capital, expand local higher education and hand over the regiment's late 19th-century barracks to the city for a nominal fee.

"So far, so good," Mr. Boulaud said in a recent interview. "But if I do not get what I want, I will show my teeth."

To avoid such confrontations, the government has earmarked about $400 million in local impact funds over the next six years, when the army is to disband 38 of its 180 regiments and half its hospitals plus other support units, while 13 warships will be decommissioned and two air bases closed.

Even more stringent cuts are planned at government arsenals and in defense industries, whose wide spectrum of weapons systems reflected the late President Charles de Gaulle's expensive effort to make French military forces independent of both Cold War military blocs.

The cutbacks are expected to result in savings of about $4 billion a year in France's military budget, which grew by 2 percent over the last decade while the United States, Britain and Germany slashed theirs by 17 percent, 20 percent and 21 percent, respectively. France now spends more per capita on defense than any other European member of NATO — $850 a year compared with $658 for Britain and $485 for Germany.

On paper, Nevers had every reason to be angry about the consequences of the decision to end a nearly century-old tradition of compulsory military service and rely on a smaller, all-professional force. It was alone among French cities in losing its sole military base; it also had been closely associated with the previous Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand and with his last prime minister, Pierre Beregovoy, who had been mayor of Nevers for a decade.

But by carefully spreading the military cuts across the country, the governing conservatives disarmed leftist critics.

They spared, for example, about 300 civilian jobs at a military repair depot in Nevers — jobs that contribute more to the local economy than the approximately 900-member regiment had. Most troops in the unit were ill-paid draftees drawn from nearby regions who saved their pay for weekends at home.

As for the professional soldiers, the regimental commander, Colonel Vladmir Tozzi, said they welcome transfer of the regiment to an eastern site with enough room for maneuvers.

Despite the army's 35 percent overall personnel cuts, he noted, the professional officer corps is to remain at its present 38,000 level. In any case, he added, the 10-month conscription period is not long enough to train draftees properly.

Jean-Christophe Kahn/Reuters

CHURCH PROTEST — Families and French supporters of 10 African immigrants on the 46th day of a hunger strike gathering Monday in Paris's St. Bernard church. The strikers are seeking residence permits.

VOICES

BELGIUM: *Outrage on Killings*

Continued from Page 1

Miss Delhez, who was kidnapped Aug. 9, said she was bundled off the street into a car and drugged, and then thrown into Mr. Dutroux's lair with Miss Dardenne, who disappeared two and a half months ago. Officials said both girls had been sexually abused.

The case has prompted calls for Belgium to restore the death penalty.

Officials suspect Mr. Dutroux is part of a pedophile ring that may have been involved in the disappearance of at least 15 girls in Belgium in the last six years. Seven have been found dead, and six still are missing. Officials said they hoped the investigation may quickly lead to discovery of the whereabouts of two teenagers, An Marchal and Eefje Lambrechts, whom Mr. Dutroux allegedly admitted kidnapping in Ostend a year ago.

Belgian newspapers said investigators were working on the assumption that they had been sold to an international prostitution ring. Their images appeared on videocassettes seized with quantities of pornography at another of Mr. Dutroux's several properties.

Mr. Dutroux, who lived off social security payments with his wife and three children, owned at least six houses, and investigators were trying to determine the source of his wealth.

Belgium is reputed to be one of the centers of a sordid commerce that has links around the world. A former British minister, John Stamford, 56, was accused last year of running a huge pedophile information service from his home in Belgium, but he died in December before his case could be brought to trial.

The Dutroux case dramatizes a worsening, worldwide problem that will be the subject of an international conference in Stockholm next week, organized by the United Nations Children's Fund. The organization estimates that a million children are coerced and kidnapped every year into prostitution and pedophile networks.

Police got their first break when a gendarme, inquiring door to door following the abduction of Miss Delhez earlier this month, found someone who was able to remember part of the license number of a van seen near the scene of the kidnapping. By running combinations of numbers through their computer, the police came up with the name of their principal suspect.

Arrested a week ago, Mr. Dutroux agreed after intensive questioning to lead investigators to where he had hidden Miss Delhez and Miss Dardenne.

National euphoria over their release turned to anger and horror after investigators discovered the bodies of Julie Lejeune and Melissa Russo. An accomplice kidnapped the children after Mr. Dutroux offered money to "bring me a girl," investigators said. But trapped in their pitiful concrete prison, they died of starvation while Mr. Dutroux was serving a prison sentence for theft. When he was released from jail for that crime, the police said, he fed barbiturates to the man with whom he had left money to feed the girls, and then buried him alive along with the children.

Belgians accused the government of laxity for releasing Mr. Dutroux without supervision, and called the police incompetent. They had twice visited the house where Miss Lejeune and Miss Russo were imprisoned without discovering the killer's lair.

Bosnian-Serb Arms Being Destroyed

The Associated Press

SOKOLAC, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The NATO peacekeeping force started blowing up ammunition seized from a Bosnian Serb depot Monday after a delay caused by complaints of environmental damage and the sudden appearance of a shepherd looking for his lost sheep near the blast site.

In response to threatening leaflets in the area, NATO ordered all of its soldiers stationed in regions ruled by Bosnian Serbs to wear bulletproof vests and helmets, Major Brett Boudreau of the Canadian Army announced in Sarajevo.

NATO officials added that the leaflets, distributed to soldiers near Sokolac, threatened "retribution" if the 300-ton cache of mines and ammunition was blown up.

Nevertheless, 15 to 30 tons of ordnance were blown up after they were buried in three pits, Major Boudreau said.

The blasting was delayed a few hours, in part by "a shepherd looking for his sheep, and he was shepherded out of the area," the major added.

He did not know whether the lost sheep were found.

He said that there were flocks in the general area but not near the detonation site and that farmers had been advised to keep their animals penned up for the week.

On the environmental front, the mayor of Sokolac, Milan Lupajic, went on a tour with French and Italian experts and argued that underground explosions could damage the system that provides drinking water to the city.

TOUCH: *Big Winner in Bosnia Is AT&T as Lonely U.S. Peacekeeping Troops Call Home*

Continued from Page 1

want to seem as if it is gouging men and women who risk their lives far away from their families.

As it has done in other places where U.S. troops are stationed, like Korea or the Gulf, the company rolled early into Bosnia to set up satellite dishes and phones at every U.S. post of any size.

That cost money, said Kelly Stratmore, a spokeswoman for AT&T in New Jersey, as does what she said is exceptionally high-quality service: Each call, whether it is aimed at Paramus, New Jersey, or Berlin, is beamed back to the United States, to English-speaking operators, over lines remarkably free of static and interference.

There are cheaper but more cumbersome alternatives.

Many soldiers say they try to call home on military phones, which provide a free connection to the military base closest to the person called, but have a lot of static and often require a long wait in line. The call can then be channeled from the base to a private long-distance carrier for a fee.

Ms. Stratmore declined to elaborate on the financial aspects of AT&T's operation but said, "There are a lot of factors wrapped into the service we are providing and it is very much in line with costs."

She added that the rates are discounted and have gone down for soldiers since March. But it is still easy to see how soldiers run up bills quickly and why one lieutenant colonel ordered signs put up next to the phones. "WARNING!" the signs read. "Manage your money: Indebtedness is punishable under Article 134, UCMJ," the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

The sign goes on to note that the penalties for reneging on one's debts can include a bad-conduct discharge and six months in jail, although military officials said they were not aware of any problems as severe as that.

The cheapest approach is to enroll in a special AT&T saving plan for the military, at a cost of $5 a month, and to call home only on Saturdays or Sundays. That costs 99 cents a minute. On weekdays the cost is $1.14. Using a regular AT&T card costs $1.75 for the first minute, $1.50 for each additional minute, plus a $2.50 surcharge, on any day of the week.

But those rates apply only to calls to the United States. The home bases of most American soldiers in Bosnia are in Germany, and for calling families there the price rises to $1.49 a minute on weekends with the military discount and $1.64 on weekdays. With a regular AT&T card the cost is $3 for the first minute, $2.75 for each additional minute and the same $2.50 surcharge.

Another alternative, calling collect to the United States, costs the recipient a painful $7 a minute.

Many commanders recommend that their soldiers buy prepaid calling cards from AT&T, which come in denominations of $20, $40 and $60. The rates are uniform all week long — $1.06 a minute to the United States and $1.80 to Germany — and help keep soldiers on budget because they cannot talk indefinitely.

At every camp with AT&T phones, there is a technician, and the one at the camp in Vlasenica, Matt Barbani, 65, tries to impart a little grandfatherly advice.

He said he tells the troops to use only prepaid cards or to have an operator cut in after a set number of minutes.

But he said the young soldiers, especially, have trouble budgeting their time and money, and he has seen many bills mount up because of arguments or a troubled marriage.

Private Russian Cargo Plane Crashes After Takeoff at Belgrade, Killing 12

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — A Russian cargo plane crashed and exploded in flames while trying to make an emergency landing after takeoff from Belgrade on Monday. Officials in Moscow said all 12 persons aboard were killed.

Russia's Ministry for Emergency Situations identified the victims aboard the privately owned Il-76 cargo plane as 10 crew members and two cargo handlers. Yugoslav investigators said the four-engine jet plunged into a cornfield 3.5 kilometers (about 2 miles) northeast of Belgrade airport at 3:16 A.M.

They said the probable cause of the crash was "a failure of the plane's electronic system."

The plane took off from Belgrade airport en route for Malta.

A Russian spokesman said the plane was carrying aircraft tires. But independent radio stations in Belgrade said without attribution that it had arms and ammunition on board. Explosions and what appeared to be tracer ammunition were seen and heard after the crash.

The plane lost all radio contact with air traffic control soon after taking off from Belgrade and was apparently trying to use up all its fuel before attempting to return, said an air control official.

The plane circled at low altitude over Belgrade for more than three hours before it plunged to the ground, witnesses said.

MONARCHY: *Proposals for Change*

Continued from Page 1

preference to any and all women in the family, regardless of age. Under existing law, a woman can become Queen only when no male heir is alive.

Finally, this updated monarchy would streamline itself by reducing its official membership to just the King or Queen and immediate family, eliminating various cousins, nieces and nephews and other relations such as the Duke and Duchess of Kent and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

In response to two decades of debate, particularly about the cost of the monarchy, Queen Elizabeth II has already sponsored a number of departures from tradition. She now pays taxes — which her father, King George VI, did not. The royal yacht Britannia is about to be decommissioned because of the expense of keeping it seaworthy.

But all this pales in comparison to the alterations being contemplated by a committee chaired by the Queen, which could take years or decades to implement.

The committee reportedly consists of Prince Philip, Elizabeth's husband, and Charles, heir to the throne. Some observers Monday described the proposals as a "Charles agenda," since he has spoken publicly about modernizing the monarchy, with emphasis on the religious element.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Coroner Links Briton's Death to Beef

LONDON — A coroner ruled Monday that a 20-year-old vegetarian who died of the brain-wasting Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease had contracted the disease from eating beef as a child.

The coroner, Geoffrey Burt, told an inquest in Durham, northeast England, that Peter Hall had died of a new variant of the disease in February.

"I am satisfied that it is more likely than not that Peter contracted this disease prior to 1990 through eating some form of contaminated beef product, such as a beefburger," Mr. Burt said.

Dr. Robert Perry, a neuropathologist at Newcastle General Hospital, examined Mr. Hall's brain after his death and confirmed that he had died of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. He told the inquest it was his view that eating infected beef was the "most credible" explanation of how Mr. Hall had contracted the disease. *(Reuters)*

French Union to Seek Labor Protest

PARIS — A French labor leader, Louis Viannet, said Monday that his Communist-led CGT union would call for a broad protest against government plans to reduce public spending and eliminate more than 6,000 civil service jobs.

"It is clear the workers will not accept the consequences of the government's policies," he said in an interview with the business daily Les Echos. Asked whether his union would call for labor action in September, he replied, "Yes, and we will do so with the aim of bringing together all the industrial sectors and uniting union action." *(Reuters)*

Spain Seizes 24 Moroccans in Boats

CADIZ, Spain — Spain on Monday arrested 24 Moroccans in small boats who were trying to enter the country via the Strait of Gibraltar.

The detentions brought to 450 the number of illegal immigrants captured in the south since a crackdown started this month. *(AFP)*

Teacher Beaten by Former Pupil Dies

BORDEAUX — A teacher died after being beaten by a former pupil who accused him of ruining his life, the police said Monday.

Michel Antoine, 51, who taught English, had been in a coma since he was attacked Thursday night by two youths during a festival in the southwestern town of Dax. The two, one of whom had been expelled from a local school, were ordered held in custody. *(Reuters)*

Decision Looms on Greek Elections

ATHENS — Prime Minister Costas Simitis was expected to decide this week whether to call early elections in September, a government spokesman said Monday.

"The prime minister is considering all options," said the spokesman, Dimitris Reppas. "He will announce his final decision very soon, most probably within the week." *(Reuters)*

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

'Without Fear or Favor'

Exactly 100 years ago yesterday, Adolph S. Ochs, the founding father of the modern New York Times, published a declaration of principles setting forth his goals for the respectable but failing newspaper he had just taken over. The 38-year-old publisher, who had already rescued a dying paper in Chattanooga, Tennessee, now found himself pitted in New York against powerful, sensationalistic competitors in the heyday of yellow journalism. His statement envisioned a dignified and responsible alternative that would provide trustworthy news and opinion. One especially elegant and inspirational goal — "to give the news impartially, without fear or favor, regardless of party, sect, or interests involved" — has held a place of honor at The New York Times ever since. Mr. Ochs's statement, reprinted below, was widely quoted at the time and remains a worthy credo for journalists everywhere, however difficult to fulfill.

To undertake the management of The New-York Times, with its great history for right doing, and to attempt to keep bright the lustre which Henry J. Raymond and George Jones [the paper's founding publishers] have given it is an extraordinary task. But if a sincere desire to conduct a high-standard newspaper, clean, dignified, and trustworthy, requires honesty, watchfulness, earnestness, industry, and practical knowledge applied with common sense, I entertain the hope that I can succeed in maintaining the high estimate that thoughtful, pure-minded people have ever had of The New-York Times.

It will be my earnest aim that The New-York Times give the news, all the news, in concise and attractive form, in language that is parliamentary in good society, and give it as early, if not earlier, than it can be learned through any other reliable medium; to give the news impartially, without fear or favor, regardless of party, sect, or interests involved; to make of the columns of The New-York Times a forum for the consideration of all questions of public importance, and to that end to invite intelligent discussion from all shades of opinion.

There will be no radical changes in the personnel of the present efficient staff. Mr. Charles R. Miller, who has so ably for many years presided over the editorial pages, will continue to be the editor; nor will there be a departure from the general tone and character and policies pursued with relation to public questions that have distinguished The New-York Times as a non-partisan newspaper — unless it be, if possible, to intensify its devotion to the cause of sound money and tariff reform, opposition to wastefulness and peculation in administering public affairs, and in its advocacy of the lowest tax consistent with good government, and no more government than is absolutely necessary to protect society, maintain individual and vested rights, and assure the free exercise of a sound conscience.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

The Party's Real Face?

First for the obvious: Of course it was a heavily scripted and contrived-for-television pep rally — when the business of the convention has been completed in advance, that is what is left to do. In fact it was something of a news story that the PR envelopment was so awesome and efficient. Up until the convention, Bob Dole had seemed to be scuffing around the country as a loner, unmanaged at all by the imagery brigades who are paid to keep candidates from saying the kind of self-immolating things that a hapless Dole just kept tossing out.

The message of the convention — the script, if you will — was fascinating. It has been said that it was in important respects misleading in that it papered over divisions within the party and various realities that the managers thought would scare off the voters at large. What it did, in our view, was reintroduce and try to emphasize those elements of the Republican Party that a boisterous, aggressive congressional majority and an even more boisterous, aggressive complex of conservative lobbyists and causists had overshadowed in recent years.

In this the message-senders of the convention were in a sense misleading the public, since the noisy ones were, during TV week, uncharacteristically absent and/or still. But there surely was something beneficial about reminding the public and the party that there are a lot of solid, leading Republicans outside of Congress, and that the party has a past encapsulated in individuals whose records predate (and in some ways put to shame) the record that some of its congressional members are trying to create.

We would say that there is some good news here, at least to the extent that the people running the Republican convention believed that the more moderate, inclusive attitude they were trying to project was more politically appealing than the avenging one they were projecting last time around. If, as some suppose, they plan to campaign as a wolf in sheep's clothing and Bill Clinton, as his critics allege, is already campaigning as a sheep in wolf's clothing, it could be a pretty confusing election. But then, it already is.

And this confusion can only be heightened by the divisions and inconsistencies that were variously being papered over and ignored in the Republican proceedings, divisions and inconsistencies that are real and are of genuine importance in assessing the Dole-Kemp challenge to the administration.

Bob Dole's acceptance speech was an amalgam, and it had its own internal contradictions. But he did lay down some broad markers about the kind of Republican he sees himself to be. We were struck by his remark that the exit signs in the convention hall were for "anyone who has mistakenly attached himself to our party in the belief that we are not open to citizens of every race and religion"; by his recognition, in part on the basis of his own experience, that the "bridge between failure and success can be the government itself"; and by his reminder to whoever might need reminding that "in politics honorable compromise is no sin; it is what protects us from absolutism and intolerance."

But the very fact that these statements seem remarkable and had to be made is a commentary on the range of views within the party that Mr. Dole and Mr. Kemp now lead. And strong though the statements are, they fail to answer the important question. If elected, where exactly would he draw the line, which of the impulses of the party on social issues, the role of government and the rest would he seek to make policy or law, and which would he resist?

An important theme of the speech was trust, and clearly Mr. Dole sought to hammer home an implied distinction between himself and President Clinton on this, especially as trust relates to constancy. But the issue of constancy is one that both candidates raise at their peril. Mr. Dole, after all, is basing his campaign on an economic plan that as senator he would have scorned — the promise to balance the budget by spending cuts even while cutting taxes and protecting from the ax such major chunks of the budget as defense spending, Social Security and Medicare, perhaps two-thirds of it in all.

It does seem as though every time Bob Dole surmounts one obstacle or achieves some large political goal in his quest for the presidency, he is faced at once with a new raft of challenges and questions. And this post-convention moment is no exception. In the weeks to come, he and his running mate, if they are to succeed, will have to carve out and enunciate positions that will indicate with clarity (not with silence) where they stand on some of the issues that were buried in the glitz and good feeling of San Diego, and whether the sunny, accommodating face of the party in its convention is the real one.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Other Comment

Let Down by the Big Speech

Those who admire Bob Dole's character and courage, who are familiar with the quick insights and sardonic wit of his conversation, can only shake their heads in sadness at his inability to convey in formal talks the qualities that have made him such an effective leader. The fast-paced first three convention nights made his flat-voiced, hour-long acceptance speech Thursday night seem even longer and flatter. To my mind, it was so lacking in theme and so full of contradictions that it almost undermined his reputation for integrity.

— *David S. Broder, commenting in The Washington Post.*

The Cause of Freedom Needs Americans' Help

By Desmond Tutu

CAPE TOWN — The transformation of South Africa from a security state that fomented hatred between people to a rainbow nation symbolizing peace and reconciliation is nothing short of a modern miracle. It is a guiding light for the cause of freedom around the world.

It is also a cause that has succeeded with the support and assistance of the United States. When young students stood up to the machinery of oppression during the 1976 Soweto uprising, Americans saw the horror of the South African situation and recognized the parallels with U.S. history.

In 1986, the commitment of the American people was extended to the cause of freedom in South Africa. The U.S. Congress passed the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, which imposed economic sanctions and focused foreign assistance on the challenges of defeating apartheid.

After the passage of this act, the U.S. government was empowered to support human rights, education, community development and the empowerment of disadvantaged people who had been systematically denied their most basic human rights. As a result of that assistance, black leaders emerged and provided the foundation for a vibrant civil society that was to form a wall against the ravages of apartheid.

Looking back, it is clear that this assistance arrived just in time.

South Africa was ready to begin a tenuous course to dismantle apartheid and build new institutions of democracy. But when Nelson Mandela walked through the gates of his prison he found a South Africa on the precipice of violence. The pressures created by apartheid were ready to explode.

Remarkably, they did not. South Africa's leadership held a steady hand. A critical mass of people were engaged in the process of reconciliation and could see the possibilities for peace. By promoting a broad engagement of South Africans in the peace process, U.S. assistance helped to stabilize a volatile situation.

The elections of 1994 were central to this process of reconciliation, and America was again the largest provider of support. It provided the means to educate our people about elections in the most remote corners of the country.

What is perhaps most interesting about our transition to democracy is that South Africans, especially the masses who were oppressed, understand the requisites of nation-building. We understand our duty to meet our own challenges, to build our own schools, to tackle the vestiges of racism, sexism and discrimination. We understand that the new South Africa is our country: it belongs to us, and it places demands on us.

The air in South Africa is new; it has the freshness of freedom and the inspiration of a challenge.

But while we have succeeded in our elections, we must now engage in the process of building the institutions of our democracy and the mechanisms to solve our own problems. American experience and assistance are needed for South Africa to transform its institutions and processes.

The consolidation of Africa's most vibrant democracy is strategically important to secure an anchor for the cause of freedom on the continent.

I serve as chairman of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which is charged with hearing and examining the atrocities that occurred in the apartheid era. I have spent months hearing the testimony of my fellow citizens about the most inhumane and cruel behavior under apartheid.

The commission has given me an opportunity to consider the fragility of democracy, and the commitment and support that a new nation requires.

Assistance from the United States is a critical ingredient for the development and success of our new democracy. But I fear for the frustration that many Americans feel concerning their role in the world. Today the international political arena is more complex and more frustrating than ever before. We enjoy a new era of communication and news coverage that has brought us closer together. But by seeing the burdens of the world each night, we can easily become filled with frustration.

Our moral choices still can be clear. When I see the ravages of apartheid, my eyes burn: the poverty in the faces of South Africa's children; the schools deprived of books, pencils and chalk; the hospitals without medicine, beds and doctors. You see, the cause of South Africa and of freedom throughout the world has only just begun.

The writer, former Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

China: Just Saying 'No' to America and 'Yes' to World Power

By Zhang Xiaobo and Song Qiang

BEIJING — A generation of Chinese has uncritically absorbed Western, particularly American, values, but lately the tide has begun to turn.

Because of the growth of the Chinese economy, and the legacy of China's rich cultural traditions, many of us maintain that China should aspire to take its place as a world power, instead of lamely emulating Western society as, for example, Japan has.

The bold expression of this point of view in our book "China Can Say No" has drawn sneers from Western observers and China's own established "intellectuals." But those who sneer have not been able to propose any way of their own for China to become democratic and more prosperous.

Those who criticize America-bashing in China ignore the fact that China-bashing has always been fashionable in America. In fact, Chinese intellectuals are now in the process of seriously examining and rejecting the pro-Western views of the older generation.

In writing down such a book, which includes chapters entitled "We Don't Want MFN" and "I Won't Get On a Boeing 777," we and the other contributors are only pointing out a dangerous fact: The sense of loss and resentment at this overwhelming Western influence in the Third World is a breeding ground for a growing anti-Western postcolonialism. Saying "no" to America will become more and more common in the world, particularly in Asia.

Our book openly condemns Japan for, in essence, defecting from Asia. We argue that Japan should not be a permanent member of the UN Security Council, and suggest sarcastically that the United Nations may as well give two seats to the United States instead.

Our book makes the case that China has the right to claim damages from Japan for its invasion and occupation of China.

Examining the state of United States-China relations, we are pessimistic about the future. The younger generation in China can't stand America's disingenuous preachiness on human rights (haven't we all seen the video of Rodney King, or of the immigrant workers being mercilessly beaten by police in Riverside, California?) or its irresponsible threats on trade sanctions and Taiwan.

We take a critical look at the weak and vague stance of China in international relations, calling on the authorities never to give an inch to the "Anti-China Club" which exists in America.

No doubt our views on Taiwan will worry the Americans and some people in Taiwan because we encourage Chinese youth to prepare to solve the Taiwan issue by force. The theory that the people of Taiwan have the right to determine their own political future is absurd.

Barring revolutionary change in U.S. foreign policy, the confrontation between America and China will be a protracted one. The neo-isolationist strain apparent in American thinking may eventually be self-defeating for the United States, but we believe that it could also be constructive in dampening America's indulgent self-exaltation.

Certainly the commercial greed and impotence before terror revealed during the Olympics in Atlanta should shake America out of its illusion of being the sole world leader from here to eternity. This is especially noteworthy because it was the American Anti-China Club that vetoed Beijing as the host city for the Summer Games in the year 2000 because we "couldn't handle it."

At the end of the 20th century, China has once again become a world power in its own right. It need not play second fiddle to anyone.

The writers are editors of and contributors to "China Can Say No — Political and Emotional Choices in the Post-Cold War Era." This comment was distributed by New Perspectives Quarterly.

Spain: Trying to Forget the Civil War Might Not Be Enough

By William Pfaff

MADRID — Sixty years ago the Spanish Civil War began. The argument in Spain this summer is whether what one writer calls "the willed amnesia" of the nation about that war should continue.

Francisco Ayala, who supported the Republic during the war, wrote in the newspaper El País that "a kind of general armistice, tacit and reciprocal," has existed, which can be seen "as an expression of generalized good sense, contrasting happily and admirably with the stupidity which in the past launched a fratricidal conflict."

He asks whether this belief that Spaniards should "forget the past, and live," is appropriate today.

Another writer in the same paper, who was on Franco's side when the war broke out, Pedro Laín Entralgo, says that the assumption that a civil war could never happen again must be made "a project" and not simply be taken for granted.

The civil war was culmination to a period of political turbulence that lasted from the early 19th century, when Spain was still a multinational empire, to that empire's destruction by the United States in 1898, and on through less than successful 20th century attempts at building a Spanish "nation" — a nation which, as Ortega y Gasset said, lacked a spine. Spain was a collection of regions.

In 1936 it was an insecure republic that had recently elected a Popular Front government, which included Communists. Francisco Franco and another general (later killed), commanding Spanish forces in Morocco, launched a rebellion. They obtained support from fascist Italy and later from Nazi Germany.

Due in part to that foreign involvement, followed by indirect Soviet intervention in support of the republic, as well as the arrival of volunteers for the international brigades of the Republican army, the war lasted nearly three years.

Franco ruled until his death in 1975. Many feared that the civil war would break out again when he was gone. It did not, in part because he had prepared a restoration of constitutional monarchy under the young Prince Juan Carlos, in part because of a generation of young technocratic officials who during the 1960s and 1970s had quietly prepared Spain to rejoin Europe.

There was an attempted coup in 1981, by an officer who wanted to restore the dictatorship. Juan Carlos demanded the army's loyalty, received it, and the coup turned to farce. A year later, Spaniards put a Socialist majority in Parliament.

The civil war had become history. Economically and socially the country was vastly changed. The old class divisions had eased. The ideologies of the civil war period were discredited. The war's memories were of horror and suffering. The decision that the Spanish had made was to forget.

To do this requires a belief that Spain's solidarity and democratic institutions are so solid that national unity is no longer at risk. Many think that Spain's problems and debates will fade as it is absorbed into a larger European political dialogue, in which nations will lose their importance and Europe itself will become a nation.

This strikes me as a dangerous assumption, although many across Europe believe it, confident that regional and ethnic rivalries, such as those which divide northern Italy from the south, Basque nationalists from Spain and France, Catalonia from Castile, Wallonia from Flanders, even Northern Irish Catholics from Protestants, will disappear or become harmless as "Europe" advances.

Europe may indeed advance, but whether its advance will extinguish national sentiments and quarrels rooted in history and culture must be doubted.

Spain's regional conflicts have ancient sources, the most important of these the Basque and Catalan claims to more autonomy. Those who remember the Barcelona Olympics will recall that Catalan authorities presented them to the world's television viewers as the Catalonian Games.

Spain's new conservative government has recently reopened what for years was a closed case, that of religious teaching in the schools. Under pressure from Catholic bishops, the new prime minister, José María Aznar, said in June that religious or, alternatively, ethical instruction would again be part of the national school curriculum. This provoked an angry reaction from those who saw a threat to the religious impartiality of the state.

Anti-clericalism was one of the driving forces in the civil war. The Aznar government pulled back, saying that the school question was merely under study, but an unnecessary and dangerous controversy had been reawakened.

In 1986, Spain's Socialist government decided against any official notice of the civil war's 50th anniversary. This year, in contrast, the conservative government bestowed Spanish citizenship on all of the surviving foreigners who served in the international brigades — nearly all of them, of course, leftists at the time, and many of them Communists.

This was a generous gesture, and was approved by all of the parties. It was not only an act of reconciliation of past divisions but a measure of constructive union, directed to the future. That surely is the right course.

International Herald Tribune.
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Abortion: Stop Calling the Cops

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — A decent society requires the rule of law, but how far can laws decently go in ruling people's lives?

The moral argument over abortion and protection of the unborn is raising a political storm in the West. The question becomes the use of the state's police power, which is not at all the same as the issue of moral standards that a society chooses to establish.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina recently confirmed a sentence of eight years in prison for a woman who admitted that she smoked crack during pregnancy, on the grounds that this made her guilty of criminal child abuse under the state's law. The ruling held that a fetus becomes a child during the third trimester of pregnancy, when it might survive independently of the mother, and therefore the law about mistreatment of children applies.

A British fertility clinic announced its decision to thaw, and thus destroy, some 3,000 embryos that it had preserved frozen for five years, as British law mandates. That provoked a burst of outrage. Some nuns in Rome offered to "adopt" embryos by accepting implantation, a peculiar point about the relation of the vow of chastity to giving birth.

A cleric denounced the clinic's decision as murder, claiming that life begins with conception, although the embryos were not "alive" in the sense of growing and developing. They were two- or three-cell organisms produced by test tube fertilization with a potential for life, but no assurance.

These should not be legal issues, much less issues of criminal law establishing the state's right and duty to punish violators.

The logic of the South Carolina case leads to juridical absurdities. If a woman miscarries because she falls, refuses to take medicine prescribed by a doctor or even consult a doctor, is that homicide?

Even the state attorney general who had pressed for the ruling backed off a bit when critics drew the implications. He said he wasn't going to push for widespread arrests of pregnant drug users but would proceed cautiously. "I think critics of the ruling hope that we'll abuse our authority. I do not want to have defeat snatched from the jaws of victory here." He seemed to be thinking of a possible appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The logic of the outburst against the British clinic leads to scientific absurdities. As a doctor commented, if the frozen eggs were considered human beings with the inherent right to life or to "proper burial," as the cleric demanded, menstrual blood should be collected and sanctified.

Modern science is presenting all kinds of new dilemmas about life and death that the founders of religion never contemplated or could even have imagined. That is inescapable, and there will have to be long debate and deep thought before moral consensus can be reached.

But modern politics is plunging into the most intimate personal concerns and the mysteries of life as if the law were an avenging weapon, not the foundation of human aspiration for justice. It is ironic that it is usually the same people who want to "get government off our back" with less tax, fewer regulations, less intrusion, who are also trying to project police power into the womb.

Noticeably, the thought of that would happen to the child of the South Carolina woman, now a healthy 4-year-old boy, if she were sent to jail for eight years drew little attention. The principle, not the consequences, is what the fight is about — attitude, not people.

The survival of humanity no longer depends on maximum reproduction as it did in the biblical period when there were a few million people on earth and the injunction was not to "spill thy seed on the ground." We are nearly 5 billion now, heading for 10 billion in half a century, and survival will require a new kind of accommodation with nature.

This new problem reflects a tremendous success, the triumph of medicine in safeguarding life and of human ingenuity enabling it to flourish.

The fierce political quarrel is skewed. These are philosophic and scientific issues. They distort the real urgencies for political decision in maintaining a decent society.

© *Flora Lewis.*

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: New Roller Boat

PARIS — M. Bazin's new roller steamboat which, the inventor claims, solves the problem of rolling over water without having to be forced through it, was launched at Saint-Denis. Without venturing a prediction as to the future of this boat, it may be said that the launching of a boat which, in the opinion of so many competent authorities on steam navigation, is destined to revolutionize water locomotion, forms a historical date in the annals of scientific progress.

1921: Ulster May Bite

BELFAST — Ulster stands tonight [Aug. 20] like a patient in a dentist's waiting room. She may bolt. But reason, represented by the advice of the soundest of the political leaders and business men, counsels that at least she had better wait and see how bad the pain will be. Furthermore, Ulster has no confidence in the dentist — Mr. Lloyd George — and Ulster is determined that she will not have her own teeth pulled. If Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera can reach a settlement, neither involving Ireland's secession from the Empire nor imperilling Ulster's own privileges, Ulster will approve.

1946: More Riot Dead

CALCUTTA — The Bengal government announced late tonight [Aug. 19] that Calcutta was "definitely under control" after four days of bloody rioting. Reports agreed that the death toll had reached more than 2,000. The riot situation was reported officially "to have improved" as authorities revealed that Indian troops had been called out in addition to other forces. In one area of the troubled city, Hindus and Moslems joined forces and paraded shouting unity slogans.

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تم نسخه من الأصل

OPINION/LETTERS

Dole Must Now Move On to the Present

By Maureen Dowd

SAN DIEGO — Is it just me, or is somebody else out there sick of hearing Bob Dole yak about himself?

For a Kansan who, we are told, shies away from self-promotion and must have his personal history dragged out of him, grunt by grunt, Mr. Dole spends an awful lot of time talking about his hard and heroic past.

Certainly it was hard and certainly it was heroic, one of the most moving stories in American political history. But Mr. Dole has told it so often, and has relied on it so much to prove his superiority to the spoiled, unruly baby boomer in the White House, that it has become self-defeating.

A winning story has taken on a losing subtext: The message is: Elect me because I come from a tougher, finer, more self-sacrificing generation. Elect me because I'm old enough to remember an America of ice cream socials and leaving your door unlocked and beating the Nazis. Elect me because our best days are behind us.

Accepting the nomination here, the man of few words went on for 57 minutes and made an unnerving assertion: "To those who say it was never so, that America has not been better, I say, you're wrong, and I know. Because I was there. I have seen it. I remember."

Ending, he called himself "the most optimistic man in America." Now, you can say that the country has been sliding downhill for half a century or you can call yourself an optimist. But you can't do both.

By focusing on his war and recovery story and blotting out his last 35 years, Mr. Dole does show that he had a life before the Senate cloakroom. But the cost is that he seems forever frozen in sepia tones. You can almost hear the scratchy Victrola playing "Moonlight Serenade" as he talks.

"It was so long ago," says Bill Kristol, the editor of The Weekly Standard, "it's as though a Civil War veteran were running in 1916, or a World War I veteran were running in 1968."

I miss Mr. Dole's natural taciturnity on this. Anyone can simply watch him on the trail signing an autograph, holding up a T-shirt or eating a meal to appreciate the enormity of his sacrifice.

The effectiveness of the politics of biography is greatly exaggerated. When Senator Bob Kerrey, another war hero who did not come home whole, impulsively entered the 1992 presidential race, he had not thought out what he wanted to say. He ended up relying too much on the power of his war story and the campaign collapsed from the weight of it.

It is not enough to be eloquent about your own past. And it is dangerous to imply, even with good reason, that you are owed something. In '92, George Bush felt he was owed another term because he led the nation to victory in the Gulf War, so he never bothered thinking up a domestic policy.

> *He seems frozen in sepia tones.*

Overpriced political consultants seized on schmaltzy videos after Harry Thomason's "Man From Hope" triumph in '92. But that video, the product of intense voter research, was designed to connect Bill Clinton's past as a poor kid in Arkansas with a program that promised to help working Americans. Mr. Dole's video about his tough life did not connect with the sugarcoated miracle cure of a 15 percent tax cut.

The Republican convention was drenched with the politics of the personal, with Elizabeth Dole, Robin Dole and John McCain all recounting humanizing, and repetitive, anecdotes about Bob Dole.

Yet Mr. Dole scolded Clintonites — and by extension, the baby boom generation — for being solipsistic. "It is demeaning to the nation that within the Clinton administration, a corps of the elite who never grew up, never did anything real, never sacrificed, never suffered and never learned should have the power to fund with your earnings their dubious and self-serving schemes," he said.

Reviving generational warfare, he gratuitously rehashed Vietnam, even though the country has blessedly put the issue to rest.

So the soldiers in Vietnam were betrayed by their government. So Bob Dole was a war hero who deserves our gratitude and respect. So baby boomers are self-indulgent, self-centered, BMW-driving, inner-child-searching softies.

Bob Dole needs to tell us something we don't already know.

The New York Times.

Tried and Convicted by the Press

By Howard Kurtz

WASHINGTON — One of these days, the FBI may put out a statement saying there is no evidence tying Richard Jewell to last month's bombing at the Olympics. That would set off a great hue and cry about the wrong-headed investigation and how it ruined the Atlanta security guard's life.

But what about the media, which splashed Mr. Jewell's name on the front pages, camped out on his lawn and dug up embarrassing details from his past — all without the faintest idea of whether he had had a role in the bombing? What about the willingness of journalists to link someone to a horrible crime based on unnamed law enforcement sources?

Even some reporters now believe the press deserves a gold medal in the rush to judgment.

"How innocent can you ever be again once your name has been flashed across the land as a would-be mad bomber?" writes Mike Littwin in the Baltimore Sun.

"Jewell was fed to the world's media wolves," says CBS's Harry Smith.

"It's remarkable how little press attention has focused on law enforcement's role in floating Jewell's name," writes James Ledbetter in the Village Voice.

The story line was right out of Hollywood: a man who helped evacuate the bomb site — certified as a hero by a television interview — suddenly transformed into a potential villain of monstrous proportions.

"SAINT OR SAVAGE?" asked the New York Post with its usual subtlety.

MEANWHILE

Reporters charted up experts about the "hero complex" that prompts people to create tragedies so they can pose as rescuers.

And yet few journalists asked the hard questions about the lack of physical evidence or the unwillingness of any federal official to make an on-the-record case against Mr. Jewell. In the hypercompetitive world of news gathering, such details are often lost as everyone chases the latest hot scoop.

This pack mentality makes it all too easy for each news organization to blame its behavior on others. The Atlanta Journal and Constitution put Mr. Jewell in play by rushing out an extra edition on July 30, with a 378-word story saying he was "the focus of the federal investigation" as a "police 'wannabe' who seeks to become a hero." CNN quickly followed suit.

Major newspapers — including The Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, Chicago Tribune, Baltimore Sun and USA Today — checked with their sources and trumpeted the allegations on the front page.

A notable exception was The New York Times, which ran a story on an inside page about the media frenzy.

The problem is that law enforcement officials often use the media as a way of putting pressure on a potential suspect, or simply to make it appear they are on top of a high-profile case. But police sources are sometimes wrong, as they were in 1989 in accusing a black Boston thief of murdering a white suburbanite named Carol Stuart, who turned out to have been murdered by her husband.

In this instance, the bombing case became the "Jewell case," complete with swarming camera crews and hourly updates, despite Mr. Jewell's protestations of innocence. If he is exonerated, his reputation will be in tatters, courtesy of the no-holds-barred press.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Taiwan's Dignity

Regarding "Taiwan: A Modern State, but Could Do Better" (Opinion, Aug. 6) by Gerald Segal:

I appreciate Mr. Segal's granting that Taiwan is a modern state, but I do not agree with his comments on Taiwan's campaign for UN membership and its desire for sovereignty.

The government of Taiwan represented China at the United Nations until 1971, when it was excluded in favor of the People's Republic of China. The People's Republic may have taken the place of Taiwan in the UN, but it has never exercised jurisdiction over the area currently under the governance of the Republic of China, i.e., Taiwan, Penghu, Chinmen and Matsu.

Mr. Segal may find foolish Taiwan's campaign to rejoin the United Nations, but when it is a matter of 21 million lives it is quite serious for us. Taiwan is a strong economic power, yet given the menace of China, its prosperity could be smashed in a second.

Seeking participation in the United Nations does not reflect desire for a "superficial" symbol of confidence; it is a serious call for attention to our existence and our dangerous situation.

And as to Taiwan's sovereignty claims, the thing is quite simple: When it is our land, we say, "It is our land." And a land is not just a land — it is a symbol of dignity. We will never forsake our dignity to please Japan or other countries in exchange for a closer relationship.

WU HSIAO-LING.
Paris.

Nike Workers

Regarding "$2.28 a Day — On Track to Prosperity" (July 29):

I lived in Indonesia from 1992 until 1995. As a Ph.D. student completing dissertation research, I did extensive fieldwork and survey research among garment and shoe factory workers in Jakarta and West Java, including several dozen interviews with workers at the Nike factory in Serang mentioned in the article.

One cannot accurately compare a worker's wage of 5,200 rupiahs per day to a farming wage of 2,000 rupiahs per day. As anyone who has lived in Southeast Asia knows, living costs vary enormously between urban and rural areas.

Workers in Jakarta must rent their housing. Farmers in rural Java pay no rent. Workers in the Jakarta area pay for their water, food and transportation. Farmers in rural Java have access to wells and natural sources of unpolluted water, grow much of their own food and have no transportation costs. In short, in the Indonesian urban context, $2.28 a day is not enough to live on.

Nike factory jobs are not good jobs. In reality these are the McDonald's jobs of the Indonesian economy — not bad for a young person fresh out of school who only needs to earn pocket money, but not enough to live on.

I conducted some interviews on the Nike factory grounds, in the presence of factory managers. Not surprisingly, I found that the Indonesian workers were not stupid enough to complain about their working conditions in the presence of their bosses.

Away from the managers, however, Nike workers reported being hit for making mistakes, forced to work overtime, and arrested and jailed for trying to form unions. By focusing excessively on the wage issue, the article glossed over workers' rights abuses that are prevalent in shoe factories in Indonesia.

DAMA ATHREYA.
Phnom Penh.

The writer is associated with the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

Jet Engine Inventor

I was surprised to learn from the obituary of Sir Frank Whittle *(Aug. 10)* that he had invented the jet engine as early as 1928, but that the idea had been shelved by British "government bureaucrats" who considered it "over-optimistic."

It occurs to me that, had the said bureaucrats been less obtuse, the Royal Air Force might have gotten to work earlier on developing a fleet of aircraft that would have made the outcome of the Battle of Britain a foregone conclusion — if indeed it had not nipped Hitler's plans in the bud altogether, saving the world many millions of victims.

MEIR M. LEKER.
Paris.

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INTERNATIONAL

As Riots Subside, Jordan Claims All Is 'Normal'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMMAN, Jordan — Prime Minister Abdel-Karim Kabariti brushed aside calls for his resignation Monday as security forces rounded up people across the kingdom after weekend rioting to protest an increase in bread prices.

"I am very happy with my government's performance," Mr. Kabariti said.

"Right now everything is back to normal and we hope that starting from today everybody will have to go about his business as usual."

The government said Friday that it was withdrawing subsidies on bread, allowing the price nearly to triple from the 6-cent-a-pound price it had been fixed at for the last several years.

Threatening bread's status as the everyday blessing of the poor, the move sparked riots that spread from the southern town of Karak, which is known as a bulwark of support for King Hussein.

Karak was quiet Monday as armored vehicles patrolled the streets and enforced a curfew.

More than 300 people were arrested in the rioting, the worst in Jordan since 1989, when sharp increases in the price of several basic goods led to widespread demonstrations.

Many of those arrested are members of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, a pro-Iraqi organization that King Hussein and Mr. Kabariti blamed for the riots.

"The Iraqi Ba'ath Party was somehow very much involved in fomenting this riot that started in Karak," Mr. Kabariti said.

But another officials was not so sure.

"The inquest is not over yet," the official said. "So it is too early to say if Iraq had a direct role in planning the riots, but it is no secret that President Saddam Hussein would like to undermine Jordan's stability and that Iraq has many supporters in Jordan waiting for the right moment to move."

The Ba'ath Party denied any role in the unrest.

Since the price increase for bread was announced, the cost of more than 20 food items has risen by 50 percent, placing a new burden on Jordan's 3.8 million people. A third of them live below the poverty line.

"We're not asking for meat," said Amr Habashneh, 32, a slightly built driver who supports a family of four on the equivalent of about $215 a month. "We're not asking for luxuries. All we ask is bread."

Inflation is running at an estimated 6 percent this year and unemployment is officially put at 15 percent of the 950,000-strong work force.

The rise in the price of bread was part of an economic plan, which is supervised by the International Monetary Fund, to stabilize food prices. *(Reuters, WP, AP)*

Hawaizh Levison/Reuters

HIGH-LEVEL VISIT TO SOLDIERS — Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel chatting on Monday with paratroopers after he traveled to the north to inspect an army base along the border with Lebanon.

Lebanese Voting Overwhelmingly for Regime

Reuters

BEIRUT — Government supporters routed the opposition in the first round of Lebanon's parliamentary elections, winning 32 of 35 seats in the central Mount Lebanon region, Interior Minister Michel Murr said Monday.

The results of the vote Sunday in the Christian heartland crushed the opposition, which had hoped for a strong showing against the pro-Syrian government of Prime Minister Rafik Harari, which it accuses of failing to defend Lebanon's sovereignty.

Many Christians ignored calls by opposition leaders to repeat a boycott of the last elections in 1992, which resulted in a Parliament packed with deputies who favored the Syrian presence in Lebanon. Syria has about 40,000 troops in the country and effectively controls the policies of its smaller neighbor.

There was no immediate overall turnout figure for the vote Sunday, but Mr. Murr said that 49.5 percent had voted in Aley, a town east of Beirut that is one of six districts in Mount Lebanon, compared with an official turnout of 24 percent there in 1992.

The rest of the seats in the 128-member Parliament will be filled by balloting on the next four Sundays in the country's other regions.

Despite the increased Christian turnout, the opposition fared poorly, and its candidates repeated accusations of election fraud made by independent observers Sunday.

An opposition candidate who won a seat, a Maronite Christian named Nasib Lahoud, accused Mr. Murr of coercing voters. "I think he should resign," Mr. Lahoud said.

All five government ministers in the race, including Mr. Murr, won their seats easily.

The others were Foreign Minister Faris Bouez, the Druze leader and Minister of Displaced Persons Walid Jumblatt, Electricity Minister Elias Hobeika and Health Minister Marwan Hamade.

In an upset, the single candidate of the Iranian-backed group Hezbollah, or the Party of God, failed to win reelection in a district that includes Beirut's Shiite Muslim suburbs.

That raised the possibility that the group could emerge from the elections with less than its current eight deputies.

Analysts said that Shiites in the suburbs had voted overwhelmingly for the Hezbollah candidate but that Christians and Druze in surrounding districts had voted heavily for his more moderate Shiite rival.

Egypt Extremists Vow Revenge for Torture Death

The Associated Press

CAIRO — An extremist Muslim group accused the police Monday of torturing and killing one of its members and threatened to avenge him.

The Vanguards of Islam, one of several militant groups operating clandestinely in Egypt, said their member was one of 34 young men arrested by security agents at the end of July.

"The dogs of the Interior Ministry killed our brother Ahmed Mohammed Hegazi," said a copy of the message from the group's media office.

"He died after relentless torture and we will not cry for him, but, with the power and strength of God, we say that his blood will not go unavenged," it said. "Do not think that the battle is over. It is continuing and will come around to you."

The Interior Ministry had no immediate comment. It has denied accusations by human rights groups that the police routinely use torture or kill suspects in detention.

More than 950 persons have died in the last four years in fighting by militants seeking to overthrow the government and replace it with Islamic rule. The police regularly arrest groups of suspected militants, but little information is available about them until they are formally charged.

The statement from the Vanguards said that torture was regularly carried out at Interior Ministry headquarters in downtown Cairo. Methods include hanging by the feet, beatings, burning with cigarettes and electric shock, it said.

It called for a rebellion against the government.

ISRAEL: *With Many Showing No Sign of Leaving, Foreign Workers Are Seen as a Growing Threat*

Continued from Page 1

have fled. It is going to become a neighborhood without any Israelis."

Aside from alcohol abuse and other problems in the foreign enclaves, the country is increasingly uneasy about workers' bringing their wives or marrying locally, enrolling their children in school and showing no signs of leaving.

Noting Europe's struggles over the same issue, many Israelis see the uncontrolled influx as a threat to the country's very definition.

Especially outspoken are the religious parties flexing their new government muscles.

"We were waiting for our independence to have the only Jewish state in the world," said Avraham Ravitz, a member of Parliament representing United Torah Judaism, "not to bring people from all over who don't belong here. We are against a new situation of having a quarter of a million slaves working under terrible conditions. That is not part of the dream of establishing a Jewish homeland."

The new government of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu formed a committee to find ways to slash the number of foreign workers. Its first recommendations, issued last week, include reducing legal work permits from 103,000 to 83,000 within a year, with more cutbacks to follow.

In addition, an estimated 100,000 to 150,000 illegal workers here on expired tourist visas are to be rounded up and expelled. But few expect the tide to diminish.

Israel's per capita income is about $16,000 a year, above that in some European countries. Part of the wealth stems from $3.2 billion in annual aid from the United States.

In the midst of such prosperity, young Israelis do not want to work for the minimum wage in restaurants or construction. The resources needed to track the illegal workers down and ship them home, not to mention the new burdens on the social welfare system, have suddenly rehabilitated Palestinian workers in the eyes of many Israelis.

A recent newspaper editorial said no Palestinian with a legal work permit had ever carried out one of the deadly attacks that led Israel to cut the number of Palestinian workers from about 180,000 in 1989 to around 32,000 today.

The Clinton administration has been pressing Israel to accept more, and there is a growing recognition here that Palestinians who can feed their families are less likely to blow themselves up on Israeli buses. Moreover, Palestinians have little desire to live among Israelis.

"Palestinians don't create the same problems, because they go home at the end of the day," said Shaul Nahum, special adviser on foreign workers to the Labor Minister.

The country's building contractors push for more and more foreign workers, arguing that they cannot depend on Palestinian labor because the Israeli government closes off the West Bank and Gaza Strip after any violent incident.

Builders feel relatively immune from government threats to force them to raise wages to make the work attractive to Israelis, knowing that building costs can fuel the kind of inflation that makes governments fall.

Foreign workers also feel somewhat safe from deportation, because most Israelis would not give certain jobs, like cleaning homes in wealthy Tel Aviv suburbs, to a Palestinian.

"We have keys," said Rose, a Jamaican maid who has lived here four years, married a Ghanaian and had a son. "We stay in their houses for seven or eight hours. They would never let an Arab do that." She did not want her last name published, because she is here on an expired tourist visa.

The workers usually live in appalling conditions, some packed in bunk beds 15 to a room in half-finished buildings.

The Workers' Hotline, an advocacy group, has filed hundreds of complaints. None has made it to trial, the group said.

Some employers take the passports of foreign workers when they arrive here legally and then, near the end of their contracts, expel them without pay and replace them.

"It is a pattern of slavery," said Hanna Zohar, the hotline coordinator. "They hire security companies to deport them and it is not done gently. There are usually beatings involved and it's always without paying the last paychecks."

In south Tel Aviv, workers said the average $800 a month they earn made it worthwhile, compared with $100 or $200 a month at home.

"Of course many Israelis would prefer not having them here, but the market forces are stronger than that," said Mrs. Zohar. "Israel was created for Jews only and it was founded in a way that other people have no rights. But you can't keep others like this with no rights forever."

DEATH NOTICE

Dr. Louis BERGER,

Chairman of the Board of Louis Berger International, Inc., one of America's largest engineering companies, died at Columbia Presbyterian on August 14, 1996 of heart failure. He was 82.

He was a leading philanthropist and contributed substantial sums for the furthering of engineering studies at various universities. A Chair was established in his name at Tufts University in the College of Engineering and Environmental Science.

He served on the boards of Tufts University, Northwestern University, New Jersey Institute of Technology and was on the advisory boards of other institutions.

He was a founder of the International Engineering and Construction Industries Council, he has served as Chairman of International Road Federation and was President of the International Road Educational Foundation which raised funds for engineering scholarships. He was also Vice Chairman of the International Engineering Committee of the American Consulting Engineers Council.

He was recognized worldwide as an outstanding soils scientist. He received his B.S. from Tufts University, his Master's from M.I.T. and his Ph.D. from Northwestern University and honorary degrees from many institutions.

He formed Louis Berger International, Inc. in 1952, which has grown into one of America's largest engineering companies, having many offices both domestically and overseas, where it operates in 70 countries. He was in the forefront of infrastructure development for third world countries and was a leading proponent for environmental concerns in addition to the myriad roads and bridges which his company has designed. He was very active in technology transfer to underdeveloped and developing countries.

He was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts in 1911. He maintained homes in Delray Beach, Florida and Verona, New Jersey. He was a member of the Delaire Country Club and the Crestmont Country Club. Louis Berger is survived by his wife, the former Annette Block; two children from his first marriage, Fredric Steven Berger of Chevy Chase, Maryland and Jane Tallents Stonborough of London, England; his siblings Samuel of Stoughton, Massachusetts, Miriam Cohen of Israel and Abraham of Glendora, California; three step-children, Dr. Alison Block of West Long Branch, New Jersey, Dr. Gilbert Block of Ardmore, Pennsylvania and Deborah Block of Austin Texas; five grandchildren and two step-grandchildren.

CHECHNYA: *Russian General Warns of Offensive on Grozny as the Cease-Fire Begins to Crack*

Continued from Page 1

appointed to his cabinet post only the day before.

Monday, through his spokesman, Mr. Yeltsin slapped Mr. Lebed, telling him to get down to the business of restoring "the system of law and order" in Grozny as it obtained before the Chechen offensive Aug. 6. Mr. Yeltsin ordered Mr. Lebed to submit a "report and concrete proposals" to resolve the war, and warned him against further sensational news conferences.

But Mr. Yeltsin's intentions were unclear. According to his spokesman, Mr. Yeltsin's order means ending the rebel encirclement of Russian military installations in the city. That would suggest a new Russian offensive. But the spokesman, Sergei Yastrzhembsky, also said that hostilities should be halted and talks continued.

There was no sign General Kulikov would be fired, and Mr. Lebed was forced to back down from his him-or-me ultimatum to Mr. Yeltsin.

In a statement that was as contrite as his original accusations were inflammatory, Mr. Lebed said he would not resign his post as secretary of the national security council, as he had hinted he would if General Kulikov were kept in his job. "I have accumulated good experience in the army and I remember who is the country's supreme commander-in-chief," he said.

The statement, released to Interfax, added: "If the president decides that both myself and Kulikov should stay, we will sit down at the table for talks."

He added: "In the presence of the president, the prime minister or in the worst case just the two of us, we will then try to decide how we will continue to work together."

Nonetheless, Mr. Lebed repeated the core of his original accusation: "Kulikov is responsible for" the continuation of the war.

It is General Kulikov's troops who have indeed been responsible for some of the war's most appalling bloodshed. They include a massacre of some 150 civilians in the village of Samashki in April 1995, and the government's bungling of two huge hostage-takings, in June 1995 and January of this year.

Mr. Lebed came under fire for making his accusations in a press conference — an act that violated the unwritten Kremlin code that requires that all infighting take place behind closed doors. He was widely suspected of excessive "ambition," an accusation that is particularly damning in the Russian political lexicon.

Mr. Yastrzhembsky said both Mr. Lebed and General Kulikov would remain in their jobs.

More than 30,000 people, the large majority of them civilians, have died in Chechnya since Mr. Yeltsin sent in troops in December 1994 to crush an independence drive.

TRUCE: *Philippines President and Muslim Rebel Strike Deal to End 26-Year War*

Continued from Page 1

doned his secessionist claims and will run as a candidate of Mr. Ramos's party for the leadership of the four-province Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, a distinct Moro area created in 1989 but regarded as inadequate by the rebels.

Initially, the agreement calls for a transition period during which Mr. Misuari is to do little more than coordinate development projects in the region, a job intended to exhibit his leadership talents.

But, after a plebiscite determines which provinces will fall under an autonomous Moro government, various elements of Islamic education are to be introduced into the school system in areas controlled by the Moros, a system of independent taxation will be introduced and an independent executive and legislature will be elected.

And of specific concern to many Filipinos, Mr. Misuari's rebel troops, estimated to number between 10,000 and 20,000, are to be gradually integrated into the Philippine Army. It is not clear, however, whether those rebels who do not join the army will be required to disarm.

Since World War II, the Philippine government pursued an aggressive policy of settling Mindanao, a policy that meant the Moros and the indigenous tribal people were flooded by a wave of northern migrants.

During the early 1970s, with help from several Islamic countries — including Malaysia, which set up guerrilla training camps — the Moro rebel movement built its forces, occupied villages, attacked army patrols and declared liberated areas. At times, up to 80 percent of the Philippine Army was based in Mindanao to fight the rebels.

After the decades of conflict, both the Muslim and Christian communities harbor substantial reserves of suspicion toward one another, according to Alex Magno, a professor of political science at the University of the Philippines, suspicions that may undo the peace agreement.

As Daisy Avance-Fuentes, a member of Congress from South Cotabato, a city that is to fall under the influence of the Moro Council, said: "The bottom line is distrust and fear between the non-Muslim and Muslim communities. For so long, our people have looked at the MNLF as rebel people who killed so many of our people, who raped women, looted villages. The fear is they will not govern fairly."

So hysterical has some of the rhetoric become and frenzied have fears been churned that in Zamboanga City, the local city council appropriated $192,000 for the purchase of firearms to defend the citizens against what they claim is a Muslim threat.

Roldan B. Dalman, the governor of Mindanao's Zamboanga del Norte Province who is leading a campaign against Mr. Ramos's agreement with the Moros, said, "There have been protests and there will be more protests."

In addition, more militant Muslim rebel groups, including the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the extremist Abu Sayyaf group, have denounced Mr. Misuari's accommodation with Manila.

A Profound Change In U.S. Homicides

Murders by Adults Drop Sharply

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — Back when Sergeant John Kaminski started out in homicide in the 1960s, the most common murder cases were barroom brawls.

There was a bar on every street corner in those days, and the men who worked in Cleveland's steel and automobile plants took the trolley to their jobs, stopping off for a shot and a beer on the way home.

In some bars, it was like clockwork, Sergeant Kaminski remembers. After a few drinks a patron would insult the man on the next stool, usually a friend, and pretty soon a knife or a gun would be pulled out, and one of the customers would be dead.

No more. The factories, the bars and that way of life are largely gone.

"I can't even remember the last bar fight," said Sergeant Kaminski, 65, who has been a homicide detective for 30 years.

The virtual disappearance of barroom killings is part of a profound change in American crime and society. The number of murders committed by adults has dropped almost by half over the last 15 years.

In 1994, the last year for which figures are available, there were only 4.7 homicides per 100,000 adults 25 years or older, compared with 8.1 in 1981, according to an analysis of FBI data by James Alan Fox, dean of the College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University.

The drop in adult homicides is perhaps the sharpest in the nation's history, and is even more pronounced among blacks than whites. It has helped drive a decline in murder rates reported by many cities over the last three years, experts say.

But until recently, because it has been overshadowed by a sharp rise in juvenile murders, the long-term downward trend has been largely overlooked by police chiefs, politicians and criminologists.

Now, if the drop-off in juvenile homicide rates announced earlier this month by Attorney General Janet Reno continues, the United States could experience the first sustained decline in murder since the crime wave that began in the mid-1960s.

Homicide detectives have their own theories, based on years of street experience, for the long-term decline in adult murders that go beyond dry statistics or academic explanations. In interviews in precinct houses, squad cars and threadbare offices in Buffalo, Chicago, Dallas and Cleveland — some of the cities with the sharpest declines — more than a dozen detectives offered their reasons in addition to the decrease in barroom murders, which have fallen 69 percent nationwide since 1981. Among the reasons are these:

- A drop of almost 40 percent in killings among spouses and other partners as society has become less tolerant of domestic violence and police nationwide are now required to make arrests whenever they find evidence of physical harm, heading off possible fatal violence.
- The calls for tougher prison sentences, which have resulted in a tripling of the prison population from 1980 to 1994.
- An improvement in emergency medical services and hospital trauma centers, so that many gunshot victims who might have died in the past are now saved.
- The aging of the baby-boom generation, many of whose members in 1980 were still in the prime age for committing crime, but who are now in their early 30s to 50s.

Homicide detectives agree that the decrease in barroom killings also stems from a variety of factors:

- The rapid decline of factory jobs in U.S. cities.
- A change in the old blue laws, which now permit wine and beer to be sold in many grocery stores, not just bars.
- A change in the nature of bars as more women and affluent professionals patronize places like sports bars.

For many homicide detectives, the current drop in adult homicides is not an unalloyed blessing. Spousal killings and barroom quarrels were usually much easier to solve than the typical homicide today, which with the rise of juvenile murders often involves younger criminals and drugs and people who know little about one another.

Today, even if a witness knows the name of a suspect, it is usually only a street name, said Sergeant Michael Skorich, a 33-year veteran of the Cleveland force. Even people who have lived with a suspect, or resided in the same apartment building, may know only his street name. And many murders, especially those involving young people and drugs, are committed by total strangers. As a result, Sergeant Skorich said, the city's clearance rate for homicides has dropped to 60-70 percent, from 85 percent 20 years ago, paralleling a drop nationwide.

U.S. Targets Firm Over Cuba Assets

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The State Department said Monday it was informing a number of executives of the Mexican telecommunications company Grupo Domos that they would be banned from the United States because of the firm's use of confiscated U.S. assets in Cuba.

Glyn Davies, a Department spokesman, said "The United States government has found the Mexican firm Grupo Domos to be in violation of the Helms-Burton law."

Mr. Davies added: "Last month seven executives and board members of Canada's Sherritt International Corp. were the first to be sent such letters under the law. It threatens penalties against foreign investors judged to be 'trafficking' in confiscated properties formerly owned by U.S. nationals or Cubans who later became U.S. citizens."

He said letters would be sent out Monday or Tuesday to the executives who would have 45 days "to either divest or change their status vis-a-vis the law." He said fewer than 10 executives were affected.

Data Recorders Recovered From Wyoming Crash

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The flight data recorders have been recovered intact from the Wyoming mountainside where an air force cargo plane crashed Saturday, killing all nine persons on board, an air force official said Monday.

Colonel Steve Emory, who is heading a 25-person air force team on the site near the resort town of Jackson Hole, said the plane had largely disintegrated on impact, but that the tail section, containing the data recorders, had survived.

The recorders could be crucial in determining why the plane, which was providing support for President Bill Clinton's entourage during his vacation stay in the area, crashed into the mountain.

"We have no evidence of any distress call being made," Colonel Emory said. He added that there was "no evidence of any attempt to return to the airport," although Mr. Clinton said Sunday that he had been told the plane was trying to turn back.

هكذا من الأصل

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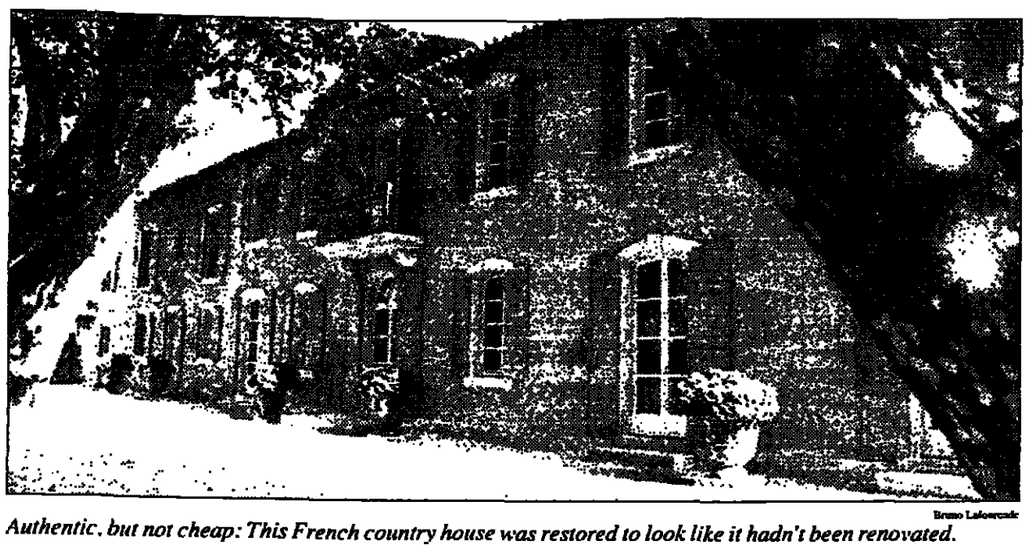
Style

TOMORROW: STAGE



Bruno Lafourcade

Authentic, but not cheap: This French country house was restored to look like it hadn't been renovated.

The Charm of the New Made Old

By Judith Warner

PARIS — When Hubert Gros, a retired Parisian industrialist, was approached by an antiques dealer offering to buy the two barns adjoining his newly purchased Norman farmhouse, he politely but firmly said no. He hadn't left Paris, he said, just to have neighbors on his front lawn. But that, it turned out, wasn't what the dealer had in mind: he wanted to strip the barns, knock them down, and sell off their wood beams and tiles.

Gros sent the dealer packing. Yet, a few months later, he too was scavenging, eager to replace the industrial-tiled floor in his living room with the kind of rough, irregular, locally manufactured tile surface that once covered it.

Gros is far from alone. Fueled by nostalgia for simpler times, a search for regional "roots," and the desire to see property values rise, homeowners and buyers are increasingly rebelling against the aesthetic of modern convenience.

They are out to find "authenticity" — rediscovering "noble materials" like wood, marble and local stone. Some are seeking out "wrecks" and fixing them up just enough to be livable. Others, buying overrenovated bargains, are spending small fortunes to make them look like they had never been touched.

This is all good news for home restorers like Bruno Lafourcade, whose business is booming. Lafourcade, who is based in St-Rémy-de-Provence, specializes in renovating houses to look like they haven't been renovated at all.

"The goal is to give the impression that no one worked on the house and to make it look as it did 200 years earlier," he says. "Even when we spend a lot of money, it looks like we didn't."

To restore a modernized house, Lafourcade opens his little black book of workmen who can make decorative items like tiles, moldings, and window panes. The hand-crafted work is painstaking, and not always perfect.

"I call it the charm of imperfection," Lafourcade says. And, he adds, it is getting harder to find. There are not many artisans left in France who can carve marble by hand, and fewer still who have the designs in mind needed to create decorations common in past centuries.

That is why Lafourcade has put together a photo archive — hundreds of pictures of moldings, ironwork and painted details, culled over decades of on-site research. "More and more," he said, "we're the ones telling artisans how to do their work."

And when a willing artisan cannot be found, there are always the scavengers. Their wares can be found in venues ranging from the lowliest flea market stands to the toniest Paris antique shops.

The growth of these dealers, who depend for their stock on aggressive "digs" through the countryside, worries some conservationists, like Chantal Pontvianne, an ethnologist and delegate of an association called Maisons Paysannes de France, which works to prevent French country homes from being irresponsibly modernized or, as Pontvianne sees it, "pillaged."

"Some dealers scour the countryside, visit farmers, offer to buy their fireplaces for what seems to the owners like a great price," she says "They don't realize that by losing its fireplace their house loses its soul."

It also loses a lot of its value. In the current marketplace, houses that have been overrenovated simply don't sell, according to Edith Desvages-Brillant, a notary based in Normandy. On the other hand, she said, "Houses that are in bad shape but are authentic sell themselves, often above their estimated value."

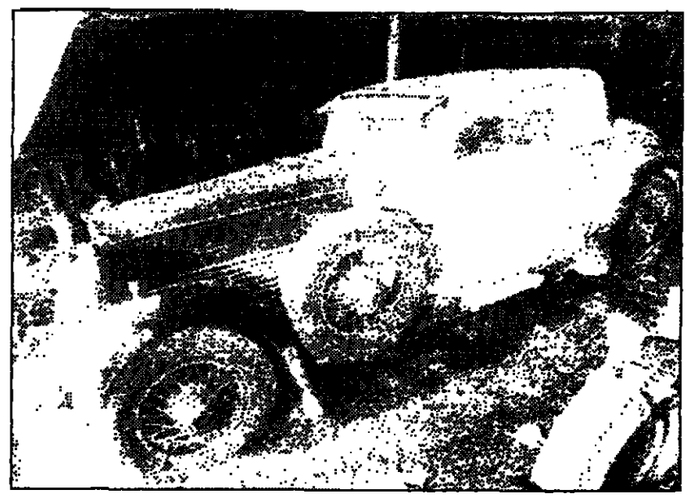
As for fixing up a wreck, it can be costly. Lafourcade charges 8,000 francs (about $1,600) per square meter — so that a 900-square-meter job he recently completed for an American couple near St-Rémy cost about 7.2 million francs. Fireplaces alone at Andrée Macé, a museum-like boutique and showroom in Paris, can run from $15,000 to $70,000.

With such big business at stake, Pontvianne says, many dealers will sell anything to anyone — installing a Provençal door, for example, in a Breton farmhouse — with no consideration for historical or regional authenticity. "There are many people," she says, "who will sell just about anything if it's old."

Judith Warner is a Paris-based biographer and magazine writer.

In the Lair of the Bearcats

By Rita Reif
New York Times Service



A 1930 Stutz coupé, stored in Alexander Miller's cluttered barn.

EAST ORANGE, Vermont — Alexander Kennedy Miller was always something of an eccentric and miser. The son of a wealthy stockbroker from Montclair, New Jersey, he attended Rutgers University on a scholarship to study mechanical engineering.

An anecdote alongside his yearbook picture recounts an occasion on which he zoomed down the street on a motorcycle coatless in the dead of winter, heading to the barber's "for his quarterly haircut."

By then he was training to be a pilot and had moved on from collecting license plates to acquiring cars and airplanes. He had bought his first Stutz while still in high school and continued indulging his passion, buying Stutz Bearcats and autogiros, the precursor of the helicopter, for a fraction of their worth at bankruptcy sales and from the army.

Over the decades, as he grew increasingly eccentric — taking on a shabby appearance, hiding treasure beneath the floorboards — Miller assembled the most comprehensive collection of Stutzes known.

The 35 low-slung Bearcats, Blackhawks, Bulldogs and even a fire engine were made between 1913 and 1932, the peak years for Stutz production. He also bought other early cars like a Stanley Steamer, a Locomobile, three Franklins, a Henderson and a Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost.

Only now, three years after Miller's death at the age of 87 — he fell from a ladder while installing a storm window on his house — will his collection be on public display.

On Sept. 7 and 8, the 50 vehicles along with thousands of gaskets, engines, shock absorbers and radiator caps that he owned will be auctioned on the property on which he lived in this village of 125 residents southeast of Burlington. Christie's of New York has estimated that the sale will total about $1.5 million.

The auction will take place near the cluttered, unheated barns and sheds, thick with cobwebs, in which Miller stored his vehicles on blocks for decades. Collectors have long been aware of Miller's cache of vehicles, but he was so secretive that no one realized the extent of his holdings.

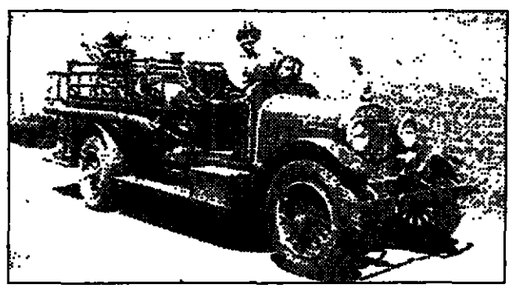
The luxury cars, upholstered in leather and trimmed in brass or chrome, still retain their flower vases and weather flaps. But in most cases the paint is chipped and the metalwork has dulled. The upholstery on several cars has been "ravaged by the raccoons who slept there," said David Brownell, the editor of Hemmings Motor News, a trade magazine for vintage cars, who is a consultant to Christie's on this sale.

Brownell agrees with collectors who say that most of the automobiles will be costly to restore. That they are in less than mint condition is reflected in the low estimates published in Christie's catalogue.

The prices expected range from $3,000 for a 1923 Stutz touring car to $200,000 for a rakish 1930 Stutz coupé. While sales of Stutzes are rare, a vintage one in prime condition was sold in January for $125,000 at an auction in Scottsdale, Arizona. Earlier, another was sold privately for $400,000.

"Stutzes are an underappreciated car," Brownell said. "They were an early American sports car, and they racked up quite a record in races and became a status symbol of the rich. When you think of a Stutz you get this image of a low-slung, powerful roadster, bright yellow or red, zooming down the highway at top speed. But so few were made they are seldom on the market."

To neighbors, Miller and his wife, Imogene, were recluses. They had no children, lived frugally, dressing in ragged clothing, and rarely socialized beyond church affairs. "Every time you'd try to do business with him, he'd quote the Bible to an annoying degree," Brownell said. "If you asked him whether he'd be interested in selling a car, he'd say, 'You're being covetous.' You'd take it, because this was your entry ticket to see the cars."



Miller at the wheel of his 1924 Stutz fire engine.

While neighbors had known of Miller's cars and eccentricities, they were nonetheless surprised by what came to light after his wife's death in February. It was then that investigators for the estate uncovered a million-dollar horde of gold and silver bullion and coins, stowed in safes and in a metal cabinet, which was buried deep in mud under the floorboards of a schoolhouse on the Miller property.

Self-employed throughout his life, Miller ran the Miller's Flying Service in New Jersey in the 1930s, and thereafter he bought and sold planes, cars and parts. He never paid Social Security or income taxes, and now federal and state officials have brought claims against the estate totaling well in excess of the amount expected from the auction: $7.3 million by the federal government and $899,742.45 by the state of Vermont.

ANOTHER 50 claims have been filed in state probate court by relatives and some of the Millers' favorite religious organizations.

In the early 1940s, when he learned that he was too old to fly in the United States Air Force, he joined the Royal Canadian Air Force and rose to the rank of captain, ferrying planes to Britain, teaching tactical aviation and salvaging damaged aircraft, some of which he acquired.

In 1946, when he and his wife returned from Canada, they settled in Vermont and bought the 19th-century triple-gabled white clapboard farmhouse, now yellowed with age, in which they lived year-round with no central heating, little electricity and antiquated plumbing. Hot water was generated by coils in the wood cookstove. In the late 1970s, after Miller inherited his family home in Montclair, they spent winters there.

Miller was tight-fisted with everyone. "Once he used S&H Green Stamps instead of postage on a card he mailed back to a customer, with his query crossed out and an answer typed in," Brownell said. "That original sender had to pay the 4 cents postage due. He'd skin you anyway he could."

BOOKS

HOUSE OF GLASS

By Pramoedya Ananta Toer. Translated from the Indonesian by Max Lane. 365 pages. $26. William Morrow.

Reviewed by Alan Ryan

IF the Indonesian novelist Pramoedya Ananta Toer wins the Nobel Prize — which he richly deserves — it will bring glory to him and further shame to his country.

Pramoedya was born in 1925 in Java. In 1965 he was imprisoned, without trial, for political activities. He was released in 1979 and placed under city arrest in Jakarta. He is still under city arrest, all his books are banned in his own country, and people, including an Indonesian publisher, have been imprisoned for violating the ban. Nevertheless, his books circulate widely and secretly in Indonesia in manuscript form.

This will be no surprise to anyone who has read his books. The inexorable forward movement of history is the subject at the heart of Pramoedya's greatest work, "The Buru Tetralogy."

"House of Glass" concludes the tetralogy in English, and its appearance completes one of the most distinguished American publishing projects of recent years. The opening volume, "This Earth of Mankind," was first published in English in Australia in 1982 and, in a revised translation, appeared in the United States in 1991. "Child of All Nations" followed in the same year, and the third, "Footsteps," appeared in 1995. Coinciding with the hardcover publication of "House of Glass," Penguin has brought out handsome matching editions of the first three volumes in trade paperback.

You'll want them all because you have to start at the beginning.

The story begins near the end of the 19th century, in what was then the Dutch East Indies. At the center is a brilliant young Javanese student named Minke. His intelligence, his education, his language ability (he masters the Dutch of the colonial authorities), and his questioning mind bring him into contact with all the various factions and levels of society. When he falls in love with an Indo-European girl, his need to identify his loyalties comes to dominate his life.

He takes up a career as a writer while his political views are shaped, on the one hand by a cruelly oppressive colonial regime and, on the other, by a native population that has yet to realize it is a powerful political force. With the start of the 20th century, Minke enters medical school, partly in an effort to leave behind the contradictions and frustrations of his political world. But history presses in on him from every side. He becomes publisher of a dissident newspaper. And at the end of the third volume, the newspaper is banned and he is arrested.

"House of Glass" begins at that point. So far, Minke had narrated the tale, but this volume is narrated by Pangemanann, the police commissioner who arrested him. Ironically, his situation is similar to Minke's. He is a native, educated at the Sorbonne, who has made his life and his career within the colonial structures. Shortly after Minke's arrest, Pangemanann is promoted to a national position in which his prime responsibility is to become an expert on dissident leaders and groups.

His anguish is all the worse because he has for years admired Minke and considered him his "teacher." Pangemanann must use his understanding of Minke's successors and rivals to help keep them down. His position is increasingly intolerable, and he grows progressively more physically ill as his moral and psychological struggle becomes more painful and hopeless. "I was neither sun, nor moon, nor star," he tells us. "I was just a man alone, Pangemanann, who could find no way out."

"The Buru Tetralogy" is one of the 20th century's great artistic creations, a work of the richest variety, color, size and import, founded on a profound belief in mankind's potential for greatness and shaped by a huge compassion for mankind's weakness. The tetralogy has already been translated into 20 languages; the translator Max Lane devoted nearly two decades to this English version.

His work has been worth the time and effort. If there were a Nobel Prize for translations, he would deserve it.

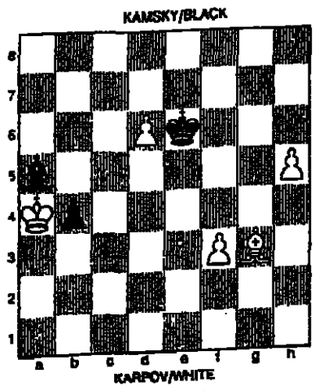
Alan Ryan, who writes frequently about international fiction, wrote this for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN the second playing session of Game 7 of their FIDE championship match, in Elista, Russia, Anatoli Karpov took just 14 moves to defeat the hapless Gata Kamsky.

KAMSKY/BLACK



KARPOV/WHITE

Final Position

Near the end of the first session, Kamsky blundered at Move 51 and Karpov quickly won a decisive extra pawn.

In the second session of Game 7, Karpov showed how a perfectionist can mercilessly and patiently convert that kind of material superiority into a point. His endgame technique is enough to make any opponent wonder why he should show up to continue.

If Kamsky was playing long games with the idea of exploiting Karpov's age — Kamsky is 22 and Karpov 45 — the plan was not working. Kamsky was the one who was committing what appeared to be mistakes caused by fatigue in the late stages of the games.

In the adjournment session, the only alternatives Kamsky had were quite useless. For example, if he had tried to defend his e5 pawn by 62...Bf6, there could have come 63 d7 b5 64 Be5! Be5 65 Qg5! Qg5 66 hg Kg5 67 d8/Q with a new queen for Karpov.

Karpov never conceded anything. Even down to his last move, 71 h5, he was most precisely vicious. Kamsky was stuck and could not move his bishop without losing his only pawn and on 71...Kf6 72 h6 Kg6 73 Bf4 74 Ka5 b3 75 Bc1, only Karpov was going to get a queen.

At the beginning of the game, Kamsky had shifted to the cramped but often dynamic King's Indian Defense for the first time. The respective strategies, with White attacking on the queenside and Black on the kingside, created a fighting game. Yet Karpov carefully limited his opponent's opportunities, though he also had difficulties penetrating Kamsky's perimeter.

If Kamsky had recaptured with 51...Rg7 instead of playing 51...Qg7?, he might still be fighting.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White Karpov	Black Kamsky	White Karpov	Black Kamsky
1 d4	Nf6	36 Nf5	Qf5
2 c4	g6	37 Rc4	Rg7
3 Nc3	Bg7	38 Qb1	Qh5
4 e4	d6	39 Qd1	h3
5 Nf3	0-0	40 Ree4	hg
6 Be2	e5	41 Rg4	Rh7
7 0-0	Nc6	42 h4	Be7
8 d5	Ne7	43 f3	Rg8
9 b4	Nb5	44 Bf2	Rhg7
10 Re1	h6	45 Qe2	Bd8
11 Nd2	Nf4	46 Be1	Qf7
12 Bf1	a5	47 Qd3	Qh5
13 ba	Ra5	48 Qe4	Qh6
14 Nb3	Ra8	49 Qf5	Ba5
15 c5	f5	50 Rg7	Bb6
16 cd	cd	51 Kg2	Qg7
17 Nd2	g5	52 Rg4	Qe7
18 Rb1	g4	53 Qf5	Qh7
19 Qb3	fe	54 Rg8	Kg8
20 Nde4	Kh8	55 Qe8	Kg7
21 Be3	Nf5	56 Qe7	Kh8
22 Bb6	Qe7	57 Qd6	Qg7
23 Qb4	Rf7	58 Bg3	Bc7
24 a4	Bf8	59 Qe6	Kh7
25 Be3	Nb5	60 d6	Bd8
26 Rbc1	Nf8	61 Qf5	Kh6
27 Bb6	h5	62 Kh3	Qf6
28 Nf6	Qf6	63 Qf8	Bf6
29 Ne4	Qg6	64 Kg4	b5
30 a5	Ng7	65 Kf5	Bd8
31 Bb5	Bf5	66 Ke5	Kg6
32 Ng3	Be8	67 Kd5	b4
33 Rc3	h4	68 Kc4	Ba5
34 Bd3	Nf5	69 Kb3	Kf5
35 Bf5	Bf5	70 Ka4	Ke6
		71 h5	Resigns

At Wick's End: Candles for All

By Jill Hudson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Candles used to be so easy to figure out. Old-fashioned, hand-dipped beeswax candles may have been boring, but they never let you down when the lights went out or the in-laws came over for a nice holiday meal.

Nowadays, though, a candle's not a candle unless it claims to boost your energy, provide a lovely scent, cure premenstrual syndrome, help you lose weight, perk up your libido and help cure the common cold.

There are candles for every room in the house and for every occasion. They come in all shapes and sizes, costing less than $1 for a votive or as much as $200 for a large column.

Candles no longer even have to provide illumination. Sometimes their wicks go unlighted — it's the smell that counts.

While scented candles have been around for decades, those billed as having aromatherapeutic properties are grabbing their own share of the market. Just what aromatherapy candles can do, however, is a matter of much debate.

PROPONENTS believe that the essential oils found in aromatherapy candles — extracts from plants like ylang ylang, peppermint, sandalwood, lavender, jasmine, geranium and camphor — alleviate a variety of ailments: headaches, tension, congestion. Detractors insist that aromatherapy candles differ little, if at all, from scented ones, and only serve one purpose: to make a room smell nice.

In any case, aromatherapy is becoming big business. The National Candle Association estimates that annual retail sales of all candles is about $900 million in the U.S. And the trend toward buying scented and aromatherapy candles seems likely to continue.

Spenser Krenke, chief executive officer of Aromatherapy of Rome, a Texas-based candle company, estimates that his business has increased by almost 700 percent in less than three years. Started in May 1994 with an investment of $13,000, his company is expected to to clear $9 million by January 1997.

"This is a huge market right now," says Krenke, 30. "Nature has a way of making the most incredible scents, and we just put them in wax."

"There's huge growth in the candle business," says Vicki-Lynn Crafton, spokeswoman for the Body Shop, which sells scented and aromatherapy candles. "It's a pretty affordable luxury for the '90s consumer."

And what better — and cheaper — way to indulge one's self than by simply lighting a candle?

"People have responded to candles because it's part of the growing trend toward pampering themselves," says Susan Rogers of Crabtree & Evelyn. "People want to be able to indulge themselves in a way that's healthy and stress-free."

Aveda, one of the leaders in the aromatherapy market, is constantly evaluating new scents and gathering raw materials from as far away as the rain forests of Brazil to make new essential oils. A current line, "Pure-Fume" candles, comes encased in heavy green glass and retails for $17.95.

Companies like Avon, Crabtree & Evelyn, and the Body Shop also offer candles in the $15 to $20 range. Prices are kept down by making the candles with less expensive wax and perfumes.

Many of the higher-end aromatherapy candles, such as those by Rigaud and Diptyque, start around $40. Their scents are typically stronger because they contain a higher percentage of oil, and they are hand-dipped up to 38 times.

"My customers really love Rigaud candles," says Dolly Kaye, owner of a Washington shop. "The candles are very plain in appearance, but the smell is not to be believed."

Gap and Banana Republic, Liz Claiborne, Victoria's Secret and L.L. Bean have all ventured into the scented candle business, typically as part of their expanding home product lines.

The design titan Donna Karan will introduce a collection of scented candles and aromatherapy sachets next month in select specialty and department stores.

WHILE aromatherapy and the use of essential oils is not new, using candles for therapeutic purposes is a relatively recent phenomenon. It leaves some people skeptical.

"In 1996, I don't believe that aromatherapy exists," says Alan Hirsch, who heads the Smell and Taste Treatment and Research Foundation in Chicago. "Maybe by 2010, we will be able to treat pathological conditions, like a migraine, with an odor. Right now, it's just being used to mask day-to-day stresses.

"There is proof that odors can have an aromatherapeutic approach," continues Hirsch, whose center has performed 85 studies on how odors affect people's moods and behaviors, "but we have not been able to demonstrate that there is a difference between an artificial and an essential oil."

Crystal Candles, a Phoenix-based company, offers a line of seven "scentual pleasures" aromatherapy candles promising to "soothe, comfort and calm with natural botanical oils" ailments like premenstrual syndrome and headaches. There is also a "slimming" candle.

A spokeswoman for the Federal Trade Commission says there are no regulations governing the makers of aromatherapy candles.

Companies are therefore free to make as many unsubstantiated claims about the possible aromatherapeutic effects as they want.

"There are too many manufacturers out there trying to get the big bucks," says Aromatherapy of Rome's Krenke, who says his company is not one of them. "Some companies make their candles with synthetic perfumes, and then call their candles aromatherapeutic, and the customer ends up becoming very confused."

"What we've got here are a lot of companies selling five-cent snake oil," Krenke adds, "and getting very rich."

"I think the problem here is that we'd all like to believe that something is natural," Hirsch says of aromatherapy candles. "But that doesn't mean that it's healthier.

"Also, what we've found is that if you like the way it smells, it will have a positive effect. If you dislike the smell, it will have a neutral or even negative effect."

But does it work?

"As long as the odors smell nice," Hirsch advises, "it can work for you."

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INTERNATIONAL

For the Khmer Rouge, a Bitter Split Is Fueling a Season of Deals

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

NIMITH, Cambodia — It was not until the day's session of peace talks was finally over that Colonel San Satha of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces finally coaxed a smile out of his Khmer Rouge counterpart, Mit Phon.

With the gift of a field telephone, an envelope of walking-around money, a hug and a whispered joke, the colonel on Saturday escorted the guerrilla officer onto a government helicopter for the 10-minute flight that would take him back into the jungle, where, it appeared, he would clearly be more comfortable.

Just two days earlier, on Thursday, Mr. Mit Phon's breakaway faction of the Communist insurgency had reached an accommodation with the Cambodian military that would allow the Khmer Rouge dissidents to keep their weapons and their mostly jungle territory while coming under the command of the government forces they have been fighting for years.

The agreement was a major turning point for the three-decade-old Khmer Rouge movement, the result of a bitter split that is pitting two of its founding members against each other and putting people like Mr. Mit Phon in the unhappy position of making deals with their longtime enemies.

The future of the Khmer Rouge is uncertain now, in the field and in Cambodian society, where the stated desire of the dissident faction to re-enter politics has aroused a storm of controversy.

Another guerrilla officer, Mr. Mit Muong, who said he was here as the representative of Ieng Sary, one of the movement's top leaders and head of the breakaway troops, said the current split in the Khmer Rouge was a result of a long-running policy dispute that has brought the factions to the brink of an armed clash. "It is Ieng Sary's policy to make national reconciliation and to end the war," Mr. Mit Muong said. "Nobody wants to fight."

But Mr. Mit Muong said this policy had been opposed since 1992 by hard-liners who include the military leaders Ta Mok and Son Sen as well as Mr. Ieng Sary's longtime comrade and brother-in-law, Pol Pot, the founder of the brutal movement that is blamed for countless deaths during its rule of Cambodia from 1975 to 1979. Estimates of the deaths range from several hundred thousand to — according to recent scholarship — 2 million.

"Actually, I think they are just power-hungry," Mr. Mit Muong said of the dissidents' Khmer Rouge rivals.

Analysts of the guerrilla movement say the policy differences go back for years, since the Khmer Rouge were driven from the capital, Phnom Penh, by a Vietnamese invasion in 1979 and regrouped in remote jungle and mountain strongholds.

Mr. Ieng Sary, who had served as foreign minister during Khmer Rouge rule and has tended to be less doctrinaire in his approach than some other leaders, was given control of this key area of northwestern Cambodia, near the Thai border, and its lucrative trade in smuggled timber and gems.

Villagers under Khmer Rouge control in this command — based in the strongholds of Phnom Malai and Pailin — have been given more latitude to own property and engage in trade than those under the control of hard-liners, the analysts said.

Those divisions became evident in 1992, when the hard-liners ordered a boycott of United Nations-sponsored elections although the moderates wanted to take part, said Steven Heder, an expert on the Khmer Rouge who was involved in organizing the elections.

Statements in the last week from breakaway commanders said that Mr. Ta Mok had sent officers here recently to order a crackdown, including the confiscation of property and a return to the collectivization and regimentation that the Khmer Rouge had imposed on the nation during their years in power.

"They just want to go back to the past," Mr. Mit Muong said. "That is why we decided to break from them. Otherwise why would I be doing this? They are my leaders."

The dispute broke into the open Aug. 8, when the guerrillas' clandestine radio station, under the control of the hard-liners, broadcast an attack on Mr. Ieng Sary that accused him of stealing millions of dollars from the smuggling trade he controlled and branded him a traitor.

The broadcast said that two days earlier, Mr. Ta Mok's representatives had confronted local commanders, who had responded by threatening to put the envoys under arrest.

Immediately after the radio broadcast, Hun Sen, one of Cambodia's two joint prime ministers, announced that the Khmer Rouge dissidents were prepared to defect, although it now seems that it will amount to a defection in place.

Mr. Hun Sen's subsequent statements suggesting that Mr. Ieng Sary could be welcomed back into the political process and that "the past is the past" drew a sharp retort from his co-prime minister and rival, Norodom Ranariddh, who compared Mr. Ieng Sary to Hitler and said he was trying to dodge responsibility for his acts.

Mr. Mit Muong, who did not appear to enjoy this turn of events any more than Mr. Mit Phon, angrily denied that material or political considerations were a factor.

"I don't want anything, naturally," said Mr. Mit Muong who joined the Khmer Rouge in 1970. "We are not that kind of poor to be asking anything of the government. Our main purpose is to stop the fighting."

Algerians Deny Report Of Massacre by Rebels

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — The Arab daily Al Hayat reported Monday that armed Islamic militants in Algeria had slit the throats of 63 people, including women, the elderly and children, but government authorities denied the report, saying it was "devoid of all basis in fact."

But the London-based newspaper quoted witnesses who said the attacks took place after militants stopped two buses on a highway southeast of Algiers.

The report said more than 100 armed attackers stopped the buses by setting up false police barricades.

The attackers asked for passengers' identification cards, rounded up those whose hometown was Batna and killed them, witnesses on one of the buses told the newspaper.

Al Hayat said this was the first time civilians were killed because they lived in a particular town. It speculated that the purpose was to start trouble among Algeria's tribes.

Batna is the birthplace of Algerian President Liamine Zeroual, whose regime the fundamentalists want to overthrow.

If verified, the murders would be the worst since violence erupted in the country in January 1992 after the elections were canceled.

The banned Islamic Salvation Front had been poised to win the vote.

On Sunday, an Algerian newspaper reported a similar attack by militants who stopped a bus Thursday and slit the throats of 17 passengers.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the attacks.

The Armed Islamic Group — the most violent of several militant factions trying to replace the Algerian government with strict Islamic rule — has been blamed for most past attacks on civilians.

Militant commandos have often thrown up false roadblocks to stop vehicles or ambush trains in the countryside.

The militants check identity papers and then execute those suspected of collaborating with the military-backed government, such as police officers and soldiers in civilian dress, or young people carrying out national military service.

Lawyers, civil servants, and members of local guards or self-defense groups also have been targeted. The executions, often by slitting throats, are carried out on the roadside.

The worst previous attack occurred in January 1995, when a car packed with dynamite rammed the central police station in Algiers, killing 42 people and leaving more than 280 wounded.

(AP, AFP)

Ousted Leader Assails Regime In Burundi

Reuters

NAIROBI — Burundi's Hutu president insists that he remains the legal head of state despite fleeing to the U.S. ambassador's residence before a Tutsi army coup last month, according to a statement from him issued by a Burundian party Monday.

The Hutu-dominated Front for the Democratization of Burundi released the statement from President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, who has been in refuge in the ambassador's residence in Bujumbura since July 23.

Mr. Ntibantunganya, a member of the party, wrote that Burundi's only legal institutions were his presidency, the National Assembly and his government. The statement was released in Nairobi.

Major Pierre Buyoya, who took power on July 25, has claimed the presidency, formed a government, suspended the National Assembly and banned all political parties.

Mr. Ntibantunganya wrote, "The Parliament elected on June 29, 1993, remains the sole legitimate legislative institution." He thanked the governments of neighboring countries for their efforts to force Major Buyoya to relinquish power.

Joe Cruzan, 'Right-to-Die' Figure, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lester Cruzan, 62, a sheet-metal worker who figured in a ground-breaking 1990 U.S. Supreme Court "right-to-die" ruling that involved his daughter Nancy Beth Cruzan, was found dead Saturday at his home in Carterville, Missouri.

Mr. Cruzan, who was called Joe, apparently committed suicide by hanging, law-enforcement officials told The Associated Press.

Jerry Neil, chief deputy in the sheriff's department of Jasper County, which includes Carterville, reported that Mr. Cruzan had left a note, found by his wife, Joyce, that mentioned their daughter. Mr. Neil did not disclose what the note said about her.

Nancy Cruzan was left in a vegetative state by an auto crash in 1983, and her parents went on to wage a prolonged legal campaign to remove her feeding tube. The case became the focus of a debate about when and how relatives can decide to stop nourishment or medical treatment in order to end the life of an incapacitated loved one.

Rabbi Hugo Gryn, 66, Leader Of Britain's Reform Jews

LONDON (AP) — Rabbi Hugo Gryn, 66, a Holocaust survivor, broadcaster and leader of Britain's Reform Jews, has died, synagogue officials said Monday. He was 66.

Rabbi Gryn, a charismatic character who worked to build understanding with those of other faiths, died Sunday of brain cancer, said Barry Hyman, spokesman for the Reform Synagogues of Great Britain. Rabbi Gryn became its president in 1990.

Tsutakiyokomatsu Asaji, 102, Japan's Oldest Active Geisha

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan's oldest active geisha, Tsutakiyokomatsu Asaji, died of kidney failure at 102 on Sunday after more than 80 years entertaining the Tokyo business and political elite, her family said Monday.

Miss Asaji, famed for her mastery of a wide-range of traditional singing and storytelling methods, was considered one of the last authentic Tokyo geisha in a vanishing world. In a career that began before the age of cars in Japan and lasted into the era of karaoke, there were scores of famous clients for whom she poured sake, recited poetry and sang songs.

"It's really rotten being 100," she told the daily Asahi Shimbun in 1994 when she turned 100. "My friends are little by little passing away, leaving me no mah-jongg partners."

Masao Maruyama, 82, Japanese Political Scientist

TOKYO (Reuters) — Masao Maruyama, 82, Japan's leading postwar political scientist, whose anti-establishment works greatly shaped studies of Japanese politics and thought, died of liver cancer Thursday, his family said.

Mr. Maruyama suffered from frail health for his entire life but produced a prodigious body of analytical and theoretical works that were required reading for both Japanese and international students of Japan's process of modernization.

Eritrea to Back Down, France Says

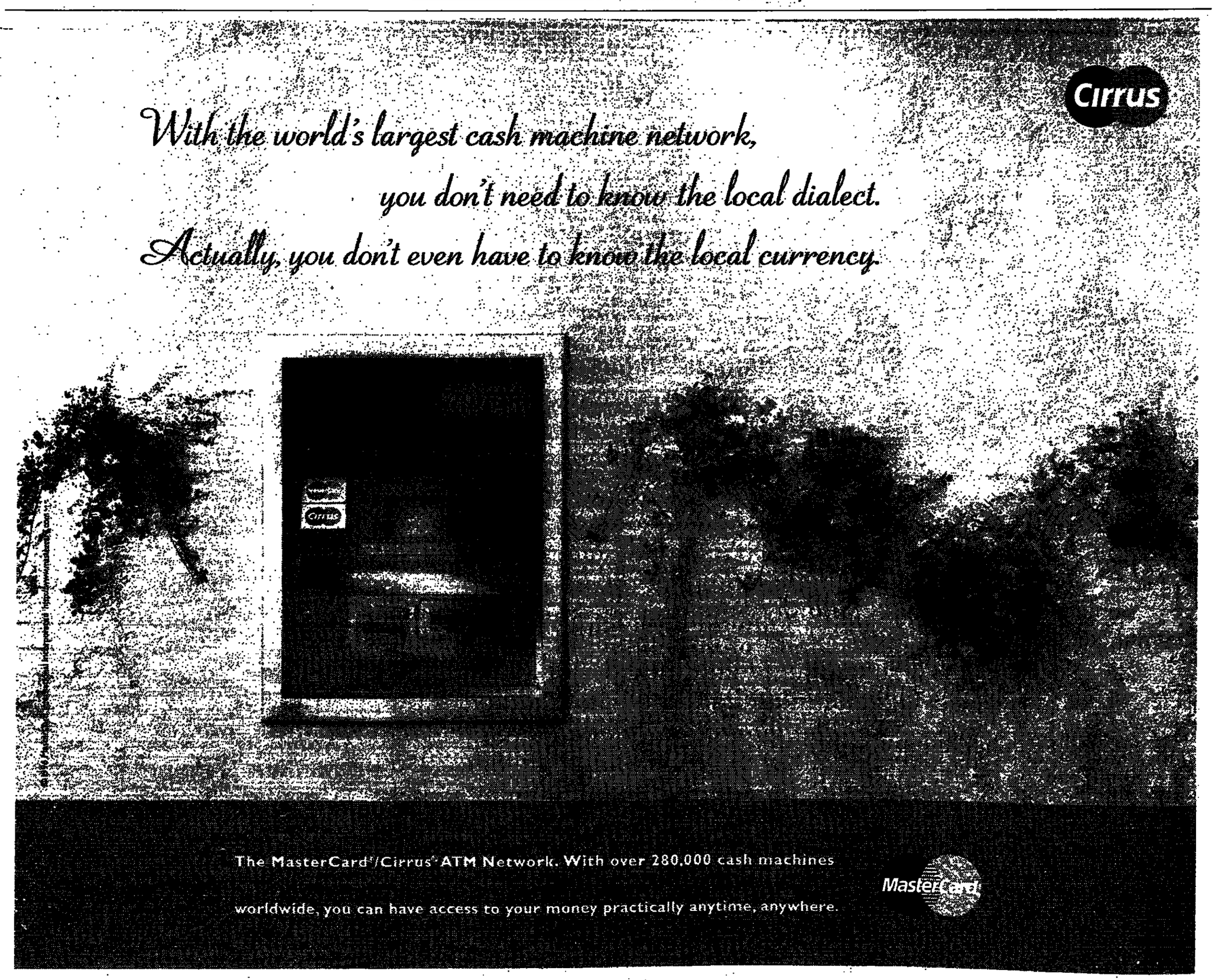
Reuters

PARIS — France said Monday that Eritrea had agreed to withdraw its forces from a small Red Sea island, cooling a dispute with Yemen and putting arbitration back on track.

After talks with a French mediator, Francis Gutman, "the two nations have decided to avoid a crisis in resolving the incident over Lesser Hanish island," a French Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said. "Eritrea is going to withdraw from this island. In this way the arbitration procedure intended to peacefully resolve the two nations' differences can now proceed normally."

Yemen's official Saba News Agency quoted Mr. Gutman on Sunday as saying that Eritrea had decided to leave the island. There has been no confirmation from Eritrea of the decision.

Yemen earlier threatened to take military action against Eritrea if mediation failed.



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Herald Tribune (International)

BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1996

Web-Browser Battle Rages On

Netscape's New Offering 'Hand-Delivers' the News

Marc Andreessen of Netscape

Theresa Rosa/Agence France-Presse

Bill Gates, Microsoft chairman

By Peter H. Lewis
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Netscape Communications Corp., striking back against last week's aggressive challenge from its arch-rival Microsoft Corp., released a new version of its Navigator Internet software Monday that will include free "home delivery" of a broad array of news and sports information to what could be millions of computer users.

In a flurry of deal-making intended to embrace and extend a similar strategy disclosed last week by Microsoft, Netscape quickly negotiated deals with 26 electronic publishers, including The New York Times Co., Sports Line USA, Sony Music and the Hot Wired Network.

Users of the newest version of Netscape's web-browsing software will get preferential treatment from those information services, company officials said.

But instead of using its browser as a vehicle to steer users to the sites operated by its partners — as Microsoft said it planned to do with its seven content partners, including The Wall Street Journal Interactive Edition, MTV Online and ESPNet Sports Zone — Netscape's browser will automatically gather information requested by the user and deliver it, in the form of Web pages, to the user's electronic mailbox on the Netscape home page.

When the user clicks on the box to check his or her mail, the contents could, for example, include a personalized morning newspaper, a selection of Top 40 music singles and an analysis of a new high-technology company's public stock offering.

The release of Netscape Navigator 3.0, rushed to market just one week after Microsoft Corp. rolled out its own Internet Explorer 3.0, sets the stage for a showdown between the biggest personal-computer software company in the world and a small but rapidly growing Silicon Valley upstart that is seeking to dominate networked computing just as Microsoft has dominated desktop computing.

Netscape Navigator has become, in just 18 months, the most popular personal-computer application of all time. Netscape claims to have distributed 40 million copies worldwide, and analysts say Netscape has at least an 80 percent share of the Internet browser market.

Microsoft's share of the market, zero a year ago, is now believed to be about 10 percent and rising. Part of its appeal is that Microsoft is giving the software away free over the Internet, through commercial on-line services, and — taking advantage of its unique position in the industry — integrating it into every copy of the Windows operating system used by more than 80 percent of all personal computers.

Netscape, in contrast, sells the consumer version of Navigator for a suggested price of $49. Users can download a free evaluation copy from the Internet, but it expires in 90 days and does not include technical support. Cost aside, Microsoft

See BROWSE, Page 15

Software "Platforms"
Navigator can be used with 16 different computer operating systems, including Windows 3.1, Windows 95, Windows NT, Macintosh 68K, Macintosh System 7 and assorted variations of Unix.

Disk Space
A fully configured version of Navigator consumes 5.8 megabytes of the user's hard disk.

Speed
Lab tests by the trade publication PC Week found that Navigator is significantly faster than Explorer on typical corporate networks.

HTML Support
Navigator, in many programmers' view, makes better use of features in Hyper Text Mark-up Language — the lingua franca of the Web — including better control of screen layout.

Noteworthy New Features
Navigator has Internet Inbox, which allows "home delivery" of Web pages via E-mail.

Software "Platforms"
So far, Explorer can be used only with Windows 95 or Windows NT, although versions for Windows 3.1, Macintosh and some Unix systems have been promised by the end of the year.

Disk Space
A fully configured version of Explorer consumes 10.8 megabytes.

Speed
PC Week found no significant speed differences when either program is used with a dial-up modem.

HTML Support
Explorer supports more HTML features than Navigator, including standard "style sheets" for Web documents.

Noteworthy New Features
Explorer allows documents to include "digital signatures" to verify authorship and safeguard against tampering.

NYT

To Our Readers

Beginning today, "The Trib Index," normally found in this position, appears instead in a new, tabular form with other global market indexes in the World Stock Markets section on Page 13. The new design contains the same Trib Index information, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, as in the past — including the world, regional and industrial indexes — but in a more concise, easy-to-read format. It will appear in the World Stock Markets section every Tuesday through Saturday.

AT&T Heir-Apparent Quits in Sudden Move

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The man some analysts expected to be the next leader of AT&T Corp., Alex J. Mandl, will leave the long-distance telephone company to join a small but ambitious wireless communications firm, AT&T said Monday.

Mr. Mandl, 52, will become chairman and chief executive officer of Associated Communications, a new unit of Associated Group, a Pittsburgh-based company with investments in several Mexican wireless companies.

The new subsidiary will develop high-capacity wireless networks in U.S. cities, Associated Group said.

AT&T said it would immediately begin to look for a successor for Mr. Mandl, who in October was named president and chief operating officer of the company.

He was the highest-ranking operations executive at the company, one of three people reporting directly to AT&T's chief executive officer and chairman, Robert Allen. Some analysts said Mr. Mandl was the top prospect to replace Mr. Allen, 61, when he retires in 2000.

Class A shares of Associated Group surged $4.75 to $30.25 a share in Nasdaq trading. AT&T was down $1.375 at $54.125 on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Alex Mandl helped lead AT&T through five years of extraordinary challenges," Mr. Allen said.

"It is not unusual in this industry, however, for opportunities at high-tech start-ups to attract very senior corporate executives."

While the search for a replacement proceeds, the executives who reported to Mr. Mandl will report directly to Mr. Allen, to the chief financial officer, Richard Miller, or to John Zeglis, senior executive vice president for policy development and operations support.

"We feel we will not miss a beat here," Mr. Miller said.

■ Sunbeam Fires 2 More Executives

Sunbeam Corp. dismissed two more senior managers as Albert Dunlap, the chairman and chief executive officer, continued his restructuring at the troubled small-appliance maker, Bloomberg Business News reported from Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Rob Johnson, president of Sunbeam's household products group, lost his job, as did Dan Lewis, vice president of manufacturing in the household products group. Sunbeam did not announce their successors.

Mr. Dunlap, who was hired a month ago to turn around the company, is surrounding himself with associates from his previous job as the head of Scott Paper Co.

Since taking the job, Mr. Dunlap has fired the company's chief operating officer, chief financial officer and other executives with ties to the former chairman and chief executive, Roger Schipke.

Mr. Dunlap is a ferocious cost-cutter who fired thousands of workers at Scott before selling it to Kimberly-Clark Corp. last year for about $9 billion.

Traders Wait for Fed to Do Nothing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Moderate U.S. economic growth with little sign of inflation makes an increase in interest rates unlikely when the Federal Reserve Board's policy-making committee meets Tuesday, analysts said Monday.

"Most people, probably rightly, believe they won't do anything," said William Dudley, a senior economist with Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Still, dissenters held sway on the bond market, driving yields higher as prices fell because of the continuing slight risk of a rate increase.

"The market would sell off if they did tighten," said Terrence Pigott, head trader at Daiwa Securities America, "because it's not built into current yields."

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond finished down 10/32, at 99 15/32, pushing its yield up to 6.79 percent from 6.77 percent Friday.

In addition, some banks were selling intermediate notes, said Todd Speiser of Aubrey G. Lanston & Co. "They have good loan demand, so they're selling Treasurys to raise cash to lend out," he said.

Bonds also fell after a poll showed that the gap between President Bill Clinton and his Republican election opponent, Bob Dole, had narrowed to two percentage points, John Burgess of Bankers Trust Global Investment Management said.

"With the race now almost at a dead heat, the market's going to get more focused on Dole's tax-cutting proposal," he said.

Such cuts threaten to push interest rates

See RATES, Page 12

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

End of a Cozy Tradition?

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese corporations are steadily selling off the substantial stakes they hold in each other, giving up a practice that for decades has helped foster close business ties.

Makoto Takano, a senior analyst at Daiwa Research Institute, said Monday that the elimination of the so-called cross-shareholdings would continue, as Japanese corporations were being forced to sell some long-time shareholdings to make up for a deterioration in the value of other assets such as securities and property.

Built up over the last four decades into an interlocking web, cross-shareholdings — in which corporations hold similar size stakes in each other — aim to protect companies from hostile takeovers, maintain close business ties and support overall stock prices.

However, corporations and financial institutions have been re-examining the benefit of such a practice and are selling some long-term holdings to push up profits.

According to a study by Daiwa Research, the number of shares held in cross-shareholding deals totaled 49 percent of all outstanding shares in listed companies, down 1.9 percentage points from a year earlier.

The proportion dropped below 50 percent for the first time since 1972, Mr. Takano said.

The figure peaked at 55.8 percent in the 1986-87 fiscal year.

"To rebuild asset quality, corporations and financial institutions will be forced to continue to eliminate stockholdings," said Mr. Takano.

Selling of such long-term shareholdings began in early 1990, putting pressure on stock prices and making Japanese corporations cautious about selling stocks.

But foreign investors actively bought Japanese stocks in 1995-96, and this accelerated the unwinding of cross-shareholdings last business year, Mr. Takano said.

Banking industry sources said Japan's big banks also were dumping some long-term shareholdings and that this was similarly an attempt on their part to trim unprofitable assets.

But they said the sell-off had been limited mainly to shares in securities houses and smaller regional banks.

Big banks are not highly dependent on their cross-shareholdings with such institutions, and selling them will not have a direct impact on their business, they said.

"Big banks are more influential than brokerages and smaller regional banks, and it is easier for them to dump cross-shareholdings with them," one industry source said.

Banks are generally more cautious about selling off their holdings of corporations' shares for fear of losing clients, they said, so they coordinate their moves with one another before deciding to sell shares, a Sumitomo Bank executive and others said.

China Fails In Launch Of Satellite

Reuters

BEIJING — China's space industry was dealt a new setback Monday with the disclosure that a satellite launched Sunday had failed to reach its proper orbit.

A domestic communications satellite, launched aboard a Long March 3 rocket from the Xichang Space Center in southwestern China, went into a lower orbit than planned and was unlikely to be salvaged.

"There was a problem with the third-stage booster, which shut down 48 seconds too soon," a spokesman for China Aerospace Corp. said.

"Xichang is still monitoring the satellite. We hope we can still make adjustments, but there is not much possibility."

The Chinapac-7 satellite, built by Hughes Space & Communications Co. of the United States, had an insured value of $120 million.

This was the latest in a string of setbacks that have plagued China's space industry.

An Intelsat satellite was destroyed in a spectacular explosion in February, when a Long March 3B rocket veered wildly seconds after liftoff from Xichang in Sichuan Province.

Beijing said six people were killed, 57 injured and 80 homes damaged in the incident, but video footage smuggled out of China suggested that the number of casualties was considerably higher.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Aug. 19

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.669	2.5795	1.1298	0.3379	0.11*	—	5.455*	1.3829	1.543*	1.215	1.326*
Brussels	30.705	47.4955	20.60	6.109	2.022*	18.365	—	25.425	0.2842	22.3475	24.35*
Frankfurt	1.4802	2.3045	—	0.2975	0.9811*	0.8904	4.850*	1.2237	1.3805*	1.0808	1.1819*
London (a)	1.5425	—	2.2961	7.8607	2,343.36	2.576	47.3085	1.8631	166.60	2.1212	194.348
Madrid	125.975	194.72	84.604	24.742	8.298*	75.421	4.1068	104.318	141.719*	91.632	—
Milan	1,516.00	2,345.90	1,018.65	297.70	—	907.30	49.395	1,255.60	14.07	1,104.40	12.053
New York (b)	—	1.5453a	1.4872	5.086	1,510.00	1.6686	30.66	1.2071	107.305	1.3728	125.795
Paris	5.0715	7.87	3.4194	—	0.3354*	3.0483	0.166	4.2162	4.7174*	3.7035	4.005*
Tokyo	107.95	167.19	72.72	21.16	0.712	64.46	3.5186	18.36	—	78.62	0.857
Toronto	1.3739	2.1213	0.923	0.27	0.0906*	0.8227	0.448*	1.1337	1.2739*	—	1.092*
Zurich	1.2064	1.8631	0.8115	0.237	0.07953*	0.7232	3.938*	—	1.1183*	0.8784	0.9586*
1 ECU	1.2779	0.8268	1.9028	6.5965	1,940.07	2.1345	39.2081	1.5432	197.926	1.7569	160.992
1 SDR	1.4591	0.9394	2.1678	N.Q.	2,209.36	2.4307	44.6930	1.7579	157.892	1.999	183.33

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	237.67	Mex. peso	7.48	S. Afr. rand	4.5515
Australian $	1.266	Hong Kong $	7.7337	N. Zealand $	1.4488	S. Kor. won	820.30
Austrian sch.	10.47	Hung. forint	154.43	Norw. krone	6.4289	Swed. krona	6.6436
Brazil real	1.0128	Indian rupee	35.67	Phil. peso	26.20	Taiwan $	27.48
Chinese yuan	8.3372	Indo. rupiah	2342.90	Polish zloty	2.74	Thai baht	25.29
Czech koruna	26.71	Irish £	0.4232	Port. escudo	152.96	Turkish lira	85512.0
Danish krone	5.7545	Israeli shek.	3.1586	Russ. ruble	5201.0	UAE dirham	3.6715
Egypt. pound	3.392	Kuw. dinar	0.2995	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	474.5
Fin. markka	4.4661	Malay. ring.	2.4941	Sing. $	1.4085		

Forward Rates

Currency				Currency			
Pound Sterling	1.5455	1.5452	1.5450	Japanese yen	107.40	107.00	106.60
Canadian dollar	1.3731	1.3717	1.3703	Swiss franc	1.2040	1.2010	1.1978
Deutsche mark	1.4866	1.4836	1.4807				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Libid-Libor Rates

Aug. 19

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 1/4 - 5 3/8	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	2 1/4 - 2 3/8	5 5/8 - 5 3/4	3 5/8 - 3 3/4	3/8 - 1/2	4 1/2 - 4 5/8
3-month	5 7/16 - 5 9/16	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	2 1/4 - 2 3/8	5 1/2 - 5 5/8	3 15/16 - 4 1/16	1/2 - 5/8	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
6-month	5 1/2 - 5 5/8	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	2 5/16 - 2 7/16	5 7/8 - 6	4 - 4 1/8	9/16 - 11/16	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
1-year	5 3/4 - 5 7/8	3 11/16 - 3 13/16	2 7/16 - 2 9/16	6 1/16 - 6 3/16	4 1/8 - 4 1/4	15/16 - 1 1/16	4 13/16 - 4 15/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5 3/16	5 1/4
3-month CDs	5.02	5.00
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3-month Treasury bill	5.05	5.04
1-year Treasury bill	5.33	5.32
2-year Treasury bill	5.95	5.92
5-year Treasury note	6.32	6.30
7-year Treasury note	6.43	6.40
10-year Treasury note	6.57	6.55
30-year Treasury bond	6.79	6.77
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.86	4.86
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.39	0.45
1-month interbank	0.53	0.52
3-month interbank	0.69	0.67
6-month interbank	0.75	0.75
10-year Govt bond	3.13	3.16
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.30	3.35
1-month interbank	3.32	3.35
3-month interbank	3.32	3.35
6-month interbank	3.33	3.38
10-year Bond	6.25	6.29

Britain		
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	5 3/4	6.00
1-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
3-month interbank	5 27/32	5 27/32
6-month interbank	5 7/8	5 7/8
10-year Gilt	7.76	7.74
France		
Intervention rate	3.55	3.55
Call money	3 7/8	3 7/8
1-month interbank	3 13/16	3 3/4
3-month interbank	4	3 15/16
6-month interbank	4 1/16	4.00
10-year OAT	6.37	6.39

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	386.50	386.40	−0.30
London	386.25	386.40	+0.20
New York	392.40	392.40	+1.10

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

PRIVATE BANKING

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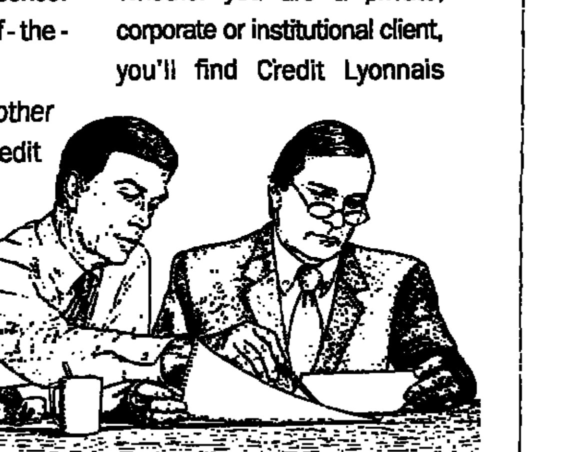

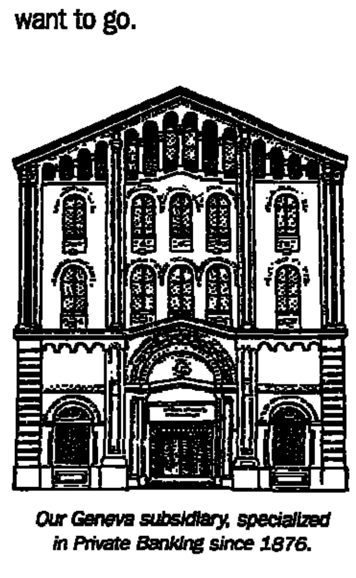

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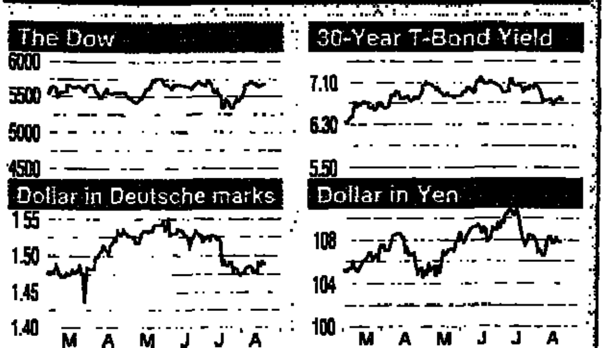
Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5699.44	5689.45	+0.18
NYSE	S&P 500	666.58	665.21	+0.21
NYSE	S&P 100	644.56	644.50	+0.01
NYSE	Composite	356.64	355.96	+0.19
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1130.26	1132.78	-0.22
AMEX	Market Value	557.60	556.14	+0.26
Toronto	TSE Index	5117.57	5089.18	+0.56
São Paulo	Bovespa	62707.30	63670.70	-1.51
Mexico City	Bolsa	3324.67	3361.39	-1.09
Buenos Aires	Merval	N.A.	525.08	
Santiago	IPSA General	5386.78	5397.59	-0.20
Caracas	Capital General	N.A.	4495.67	

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Volkswagen AG** workers at the German automaker's Mexican subsidiary accepted a 23 percent wage increase, averting a threatened strike. Mexico's Labor Ministry said 9,600 Volkswagen de Mexico SA workers at a plant in Puebla also would receive a 3 percent raise linked to productivity goals.

• **Mobil Corp.** agreed to sell its interest in 13 oil and gas producing fields in the Gulf of Mexico to **Flores & Rucks Inc.** for $139.3 million.

• **Banco Nacion** in Argentina filed a $173.6 million lawsuit against **International Business Machines Corp.** over a scandal-plagued contract. IBM filed an $86 million suit in July after Banco Nacion canceled a $249 million contract it had won to computerize the bank's branches.

• **Toys 'R' Us Inc.**'s second-quarter earnings jumped a better-than-expected 72 percent, to $27.1 million, or 10 cents a share.

• **Mesa Air Group** plans to buy 16 jetliners from **Bombardier Inc.**'s regional airc[illegible] [illegible]sion for $320 million. Delivery of the twin-engine [illegible]adair Regional Jet Series 200LR airplanes is to start in February. *Bloomberg, Reuters, AP*

Weekend Box Offic[illegible]

LOS ANGELES — "T[illegible] [illegible]dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of $10.1 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. Tin Cup	(Warner Bros.)	$10.1 million
2. Jack	(Hollywood Pictures)	$8.5 million
3. A Time to Kill	(Warner Bros.)	$8 million
4. The Fan	(Tri-Star)	$6.2 million
5. Independence Day	(Twentieth Century Fox)	$5.6 million
6. Escape From L.A.	(Paramount)	$4.2 million
7. Matilda	(Tri-Star)	$3.1 million
8. Alaska	(Columbia Pictures)	$3 million
9. Phenomenon	(Touchstone Pictures)	$2.6 million
10. Bordello of Blood	(Universal)	$2.5 million

In Canada, G-Men Raid Farms

By Howard Schneider
Washington Post Service

LANGLEY, British Columbia — The telephone network started ringing near Grant Tocher's place, passing along a warning to "bootleggers" to dump their stocks because government officials were raiding Fraser Valley.

A quick response saved most of them that day, although the government agents, or G-men, did haul away more than 1,000 gallons. Of milk, that is.

An equal amount of milk was dumped down drains and otherwise disposed of in an incident that caricatured Canada's agriculture policy at its bureaucratic extreme.

The seized and dumped milk had been produced illicitly, outside the "supply management" structure under which the government assigns production quotas for dairy, poultry and some other farms to keep prices up.

In Canada, no quota, no milk. Or eggs. Or chickens. When Mr. Tocher and a group of neighbors insisted on milking their cows and selling the product to a local cheese company without the government's permission, it triggered fines, lawsuits and, ultimately, last month's raid.

For Mr. Tocher, his British Columbian neighbors and, by most accounts, farmers across Canada, there is growing impatience with a regulatory system that is viewed widely as meddlesome and sometimes oppressive.

Dozens of federal and provincial boards around the country plan supplies, manipulate prices and otherwise control what farmers can produce as well as to whom they can sell. Dairy and poultry farmers are told how many eggs they can harvest or how many pounds of chicken they can raise. Wheat growers typically have only one customer — a government board that monopolizes the buying and selling of consumer-bound crops. In an era of free trade, it is argued, individual producers should not be hamstrung by regulations designed for the technology and social conditions of decades ago.

"Basically they are dictating the economy here," Mr. Tocher said of the British Columbia Milk Marketing Board's efforts to prevent farmers in the fertile Fraser Valley, 25 miles (40 kilometers) southeast of Vancouver, from selling "industrial milk" to a local cheese company. "If you want to work hard and be ambitious, they get in the way of that," he said. Farm policies regularly have created tension between Canadian and U.S. farmers, with the Americans agitated over wheat subsidies along with dairy tariffs of as much as 350 percent.

Now the system is under assault. Mr. Tocher and others in the Independent Cheese Producers' Association are challenging the milk board's power in court. A wheat grower recently won permission to export grain to the United States without wheat board permission.

Lingering Rate Fears Yield to Slight Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The stock market rallied behind oil companies and utilities Monday to overcome a bond market worried that Federal Reserve policy-makers might raise interest rates Tuesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 9.99 points, at 5,699.44, with advancing issues leading decliners by a 6-to-5 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Despite the jitters that led to lower prices, and higher yields, on the bond market, most analysts predicted the Fed Open Markets Committee would not raise interest rates.

"This street is approaching the Fed meeting with no expectation of any movement," said Larry Wachtel of Prudential Securities.

"We feel like, 'Phew, we dodged a bullet there,'" said John Church, chief investment officer at Glenmede Trust Co. "The economy is doing just perfectly."

The prospect of unchanged interest rates helped rally such rate-sensitive sectors as utilities and insurance, despite the slump in the bond market. Equitable, up ⅜ to 24⅝, and Baltimore Gas & Electric, up ⅜ to 26½, led the gains in their respective industries.

Oil stocks gained as the price of a barrel of Texas crude oil rose 60 cents, to $23.26. British Petroleum was the most active stock on the Big Board, rising ½ to 118⅛, and Exxon gained 1⅛ to 83½.

Airlines shares surged, continuing their gains after major carriers raised fares by 10 percent last week. Northwest closed up 1½ at 37.

Many airlines "think underlying demand remains robust," a Merrill Lynch analyst reported, and so they can weather the increase.

PepsiCo fell 1 to 30½ in heavy trading, and Coca-Cola dropped ¼ to 51½. The moves followed the defection to Coke of PepsiCo's Venezuelan bottler.

The Dow average was held back by a sharp drop in AT&T shares after the resignation of Alex

U.S. STOCKS

Mandl, the heir-apparent to Chairman Robert Allen.

"When you get a guy leaving who was right next to the throne," said Scott Wright of Argus Research, "it's certainly worth asking whether or not there were some differences of opinion developing about the direction of AT&T."

Analysts focused on one positive influence for the stock market: the renewed flow of cash into stock mutual funds, which they said would give money managers more ammunition to drive up stock prices.

Mutual funds took in cash at an estimated monthly rate of $13.8 billion in the three days ended Thursday, with much of the new money going to "aggressive growth" rather than "growth and income" funds, according to Mutual Fund Trim Tabs in Santa Rosa, California.

CasTech Aluminum shot up 5⅞ to 20¾ after Commonwealth Aluminum said it would acquire its rival for $20.50 a share.

Chateau Properties rose 2⅝ to 25⅞ after Manufactured Home Communities, which is controlled by the developer Sam Zell, offered to buy it for $387.3 million. The bid was intended to derail Chateau's acquisition of ROC Communities.

U.S. Robotics slipped ⅛ to 47 after the maker of networking products said it had begun shipping its NETStarter automatic network computer file-server configuration software. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

IDT Corp. Acquires Genie Online Service

Bloomberg Business News

HACKENSACK, New Jersey — IDT Corp. said Monday it had bought Genie Online Service, one of the first on-line services, from privately held Yovelle Renaissance Corp.

Terms of the transaction were not disclosed.

Genie, which General Electric Inc. started in 1985 and sold in January, provides games and electronic discussion forums. The service, with about 20,000 customers in the United States, fell behind larger rivals, including America Online Inc., as GE failed to spend enough money to make the service known among consumers.

IDT, an Internet service provider and telephone company, began working with Genie in May, forming a service called Genie Interactive that offers entertainment and financial news and travel information and is published on the World Wide Web, the graphics-rich portion of the Internet.

IDT officials were not immediately available for comment.

"The acquisition of Genie is a home run all around," said Howard Jonas, IDT's chief executive. As part of the acquisition, IDT will add all of Genie's information to the Genie Interactive service. Genie, based in Rockville, Maryland, has more than 80 employees. The service will be moved to IDT's Hackensack headquarters.

■ AOL's Personal Library Stake

America Online Inc. said it had bought a minority stake in Personal Library Software Inc., a maker of software used to retrieve information, Bloomberg reported from Dulles, Virginia. Terms were not disclosed.

America Online already uses Personal Library's technology to let subscribers look up information from The New York Times, AOL's directory of subscribers and more than 600 other sources.

RATES: *Bond and Currency Markets Get Tense Waiting for Fed to Take No Action on Interest Rates*

Continued from Page 11

higher by widening the federal deficit. The budget gap shrank from a record $290 billion in 1992 to $164 billion last year.

Still, most traders said bonds would be buoyed by recent hints that the economy's growth was moderating, including a report Friday showing that housing starts fell for a third consecutive month in July.

There have been no indications that the economy is growing too fast and will overheat, Mr. Dudley said. The economy did grow at a 4.2 percent annual rate in the second quarter, he acknowledged, but most indicators since then have showed growth slowing.

Consumer spending has slipped recently, with a 0.5 percent drop in retail sales in June and an increase of only 0.1 percent in July.

The Fed vigil left the dollar little changed on currency markets as traders also looked to

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

a policy meeting later in the week by the German central bank.

Dealers said the market had already assumed that the Bundesbank would cut its key repurchase rate by 10 to 15 basis points. As lower interest rates tend to reduce the appeal of investments in a currency, traders said, any smaller cut, or no cut at all, would help the mark against the dollar. The dollar ended in New York at 1.4872 DM, down from 1.4921 DM on Friday.

"The failure to get through the 1.4950 DM area has led to some profit-taking," said Peter Wood of Bank of Boston in London, "but people are not interested in doing too much ahead of the meetings tomorrow and Thursday."

Against other major currencies, the dollar finished at 107.805 yen, compared with 107.735 yen Friday, at 5.0860 French francs, down from 5.1000 francs, and at 1.2071 Swiss francs, compared with 1.2080 francs. The pound fell to $1.5453 from $1.5477. *(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)*

■ Mexican GDP Grows at 7.2% Rate

Mexico said its economy surged at a 7.2 percent annual rate in the second quarter, pulling the country out of its worst recession in more than six decades, Bloomberg Business News reported from Mexico City.

The increase in the gross domestic product, released late Sunday, was the biggest quarterly rise in more than five years. Government officials and economists had predicted an increase of 5.6 percent.

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5695.37	5704.98	5686.49	5699.44	+9.99
Trans	2051.34	2071.60	2046.78	2062.90	+10.70
Util	216.60	217.02	214.04	214.88	-0.70
Comp	1815.30	1820.95	1812.89	1819.22	-5.27

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	787.28	784.73	786.53	+1.36
Transp.	503.71	498.64	501.79	+2.61
Utilities	191.26	190.34	191.07	+0.67
Finance	70.16	69.91	70.15	+0.22
SP 500	667.12	665.00	666.58	+1.37
SP 100	646.17	643.84	644.56	+0.06

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	356.84	355.96	356.64	+0.68
Industrials	451.96	450.72	451.44	+0.66
Transp.	325.01	321.97	324.12	-1.91
Utility	245.97	245.14	245.69	+0.55
Finance	306.51	305.55	306.51	-0.90

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1133.10	1129.84	1130.26	-3.39
Industrials	1032.06	1027.98	1028.09	-3.69
Banks	1098.63	1096.62	1097.47	-0.73
Insurance	1288.37	1285.71	1287.35	-1.09
Finance	1340.77	1338.70	1339.79	+1.63
Transp.	843.67	835.68	843.67	+5.49

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
557.97	556.14	557.40	-1.46

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	102.32	-0.11
10 Utilities	99.16	-0.04
10 Industrials	105.47	-0.19

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BritPt	125296	119½	117¾	118⅛	+½
PepsiCo s	79245	31¼	30¼	30½	-1
AT&T	45149	54⅝	53⅛	54⅜	-1⅜
PhilMr	41877	89⅝	88	89⅝	+1⅛
WalMart	39816	27⅛	27	27	-⅛
RJRNab	31919	26⅜	25⅜	26⅛	+1⅛
Castech	31242	20¾	20¾	20¾	+5⅞
HarrahE	28690	18¼	17⅜	18	-⅜
HewlPk s	23891	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+⅛
CocaCl s	22705	52½	51½	51½	-¼
K mart	22563	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
Exxon	21488	83¾	82⅝	83½	+1⅛
SiicnGph	20803	24½	23⅝	24⅛	-1⅛
IBM	17374	110⅝	109⅝	110	
Compaq	17098	59⅜	58¼	58⅝	+⅛

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Cisco s	44542	57	45⅝	56	
Medaph	44179	14	13	13⅝	+⅜
ViningOP s	39192	26⅜	22⅝	23⅝	-3½
Intel	37528	81⅛	79⅜	80⅜	-¼
US Robt s	37520	49¼	46⅜	46⅞	-⅛
Ascend s	33036	47⅝	44⅛	44⅞	-1⅝
SunMic s	33009	55⅜	53⅞	54	-1
CMathes	32023	2½	1⅝	2	+⅜
Atmel	27165	27⅛	26⅝	27	+⅜
Microsft	26707	124⅛	122⅛	123¼	-⅛
Oracle s	25336	40	39⅜	39⅞	-⅛
Inmet	22798	16⅛	13⅛	14⅝	-⅛
AppleC	20195	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+1⅛
Netscpe	19884	40½	36⅞	36⅞	-2⅝
3Com s	19223	45¼	44	44¹⁵⁄₁₆	-⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BemaGold	20753	8⅞	8⅛	8½	-⅛
MSNBk 97wt	10760	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+½
Identix	9788	9⅝	8	9⅛	-1⅜
TWA	9447	11	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
EchoBay	7626	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
Harken	4835	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+⅛
SPDR	3880	66⅞	66⅝	66⅞	-⅛
ViacB	3783	34½	33⅞	34⅛	+⅛
Ampex n	3364	6⅞	6⅝	6¼	-⅛
IvaxCp	3326	15⅛	14⅞	15	-⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1260	1577
Declined	1068	777
Unchanged	848	818
Total issues	3176	3172
New Highs	115	114
New Lows	15	18

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1754	2024
Declined	1941	1635
Unchanged	1949	1983
Total issues	5644	5642
New Highs	87	102
New Lows	66	65

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	263	299
Declined	271	202
Unchanged	193	211
Total issues	727	712
New Highs	18	22
New Lows	10	10

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	293.94	393.28
Amex	15.69	23.25
Nasdaq	318.31	420.75

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
STOCK SPLIT				
Green,AP 2 for 1 split.				
Orthodontic Cntrs 2 for 1 split.				
Viasoft Inc 2 for 1 split.				
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Regal Cinemas 3 for 2 split.				
INCREASED				
Maryland Fed	Q	.165	8-30	9-13
Trico Bncshrs	Q	.16	9-10	9-30
Vista Bancorp	Q	.10	9-3	9-10
INITIAL				
Green,AP n	-	.04	8-30	9-13
REGULAR				
Acordia Inc	Q	.20	8-30	9-13
Badger Meter	Q	.22	8-30	9-13
Bindley Wstn	Q	.02	8-28	9-9
Caliber System	Q	.18	10-15	11-1
Central Strn Hold	Q	.525	9-13	9-30
Chicago Rivet	Q	.30	9-5	9-20
Coors, Adolph B.	Q	.125	8-31	9-16
Fedl Screw	Q	.10	9-6	10-1
Ferrellgas Partner	Q	.50	8-30	9-13
Firstbk of IL	Q	.24	9-13	10-1
Frozen Food	Q	.03	8-28	9-6
Ingles Mkts	Q	.165	10-4	10-14
Investors Title	Q	.025	9-1	9-15
Marshall Ilsley	Q	.185	8-30	9-13
Mid-Atlantic Rlty	Q	.185	8-30	9-16
Prestige Fincl	Q	.05	9-20	9-30
Riviana Foods	Q	.09	9-10	10-24
Scotsman Ind	Q	.025	9-30	10-15
Sunsource LP A	M	.0916	8-30	9-30
SunSource LP B	M	.03	8-30	9-30
Teva Pharmaceut	b	.0635	8-28	9-12
Thiokol Corp	Q	.17	8-30	9-13
Transam Inco Shrs	M	.16	8-30	9-15
Varian Assoc	Q	.08	9-6	10-1
Whitman Corp	Q	.105	9-12	10-1
Worthington Ind	Q	.12	9-3	9-27

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s).
b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c - liquidating dividend.
cld - called.
d - new yearly low.
e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k - dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd - next day delivery.
P/E - price-earnings ratio.
r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls - sales.
t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u - new yearly high.
v - trading halted.
vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd - when distributed.
wi - when issued/
ww - with warrants.
x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis - ex-distribution.
xw - without warrants.
y - ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld - yield.
z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Aug. 19, 1996

Grains

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep 96	3.64¾	3.55½	3.64	-0.03½	53,748
Dec 96	3.42	3.32	3.41¼	-0.01¼	178,037
Mar 97	3.49¾	3.38½	3.48½	-0.01¼	40,279
May 97	3.55	3.44½	3.54½	-0.00¼	12,952
Jul 97	3.55	3.45	3.54½	-0.00¼	10,175
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 46,479					
Fri's open int 303,903 off 1527					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Aug 96	256.00	252.00	256.00	-1.20	3,817
Sep 96	259.50	247.80	251.40	-0.60	19,889
Oct 96	244.80	240.80	244.70	-0.80	10,271
Dec 96	242.50	237.10	242.40	-0.50	30,873
Jan 97	242.10	236.50	242.00	-0.70	4,680
Mar 97	241.90	238.00	241.70	-1.10	4,448
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 17,085					
Fri's open int 79,882 up 548					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Aug 96	24.88	24.57	24.88	-0.17	655
Sep 96	24.97	24.62	24.94	-0.17	16,256
Oct 96	25.17	24.83	25.16	-0.13	14,106
Dec 96	25.57	25.20	25.55	-0.12	32,412
Jan 97	25.79	25.43	25.76	-0.11	4,584
Mar 97	26.20	25.80	26.15	-0.06	4,532
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 16,261					
Fri's open int 76,829 off 2153					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Aug 96	8.21	8.00	8.14¾	-0.11¾	1,442
Sep 96	7.88½	7.48	7.87	-0.06½	15,549
Nov 96	7.73	7.48	7.71	-0.05¼	121,194
Jan 97	7.79½	7.55½	7.78¼	-0.05¼	18,424
Mar 97	7.84	7.68½	7.83¼	-0.05	10,506
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 47,264					
Fri's open int 185,332 up 244					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep 96	4.61½	4.46	4.59¼	+0.05	16,649
Dec 96	4.66	4.47½	4.64½	+0.07½	37,458
Mar 97	4.62	4.46½	4.61¼	+0.08	7,784
May 97	4.34	4.24	4.34	+0.06	384
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 13,649					
Fri's open int 65,579 off 463					

Livestock

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	69.25	68.92	69.00	-0.07	4,967
Oct 96	71.65	71.15	71.37	-0.08	43,019
Dec 96	67.97	67.70	67.87	+0.05	21,212
Feb 97	65.95	65.37	65.47	-0.35	13,906
Apr 97	67.30	66.85	66.87	-0.43	4,830
Jun 97	65.30	64.82	64.87	-0.40	2,349
Est. sales 11,249 Fri's. sales 18,490					
Fri's open int 93,113 off 897					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	64.65	63.90	64.35	+0.73	2,945
Sep 96	64.60	63.75	63.97	+0.67	2,613
Oct 96	64.65	63.80	63.82	-0.32	7,510
Nov 96	64.90	64.17	64.50	+0.63	2,537
Jan 97	64.97	64.50	64.55	+0.18	1,286
Mar 97	64.42	64.05	64.20	+0.25	855
Est. sales 4,125 Fri's. sales 2,498					
Fri's open int 18,403 up 234					
HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	61.72	61.00	61.52	+0.40	1,746
Oct 96	56.55	54.85	55.85	-0.10	14,497
Dec 96	55.42	54.85	55.00	-0.07	10,604
Feb 97	76.05	75.55	75.97	+0.15	3,219
Apr 97	74.05	73.65	74.85	+0.20	1,257
Jun 97	78.25	77.90	78.22	+0.17	1,367
Est. sales 4,789 Fri's. sales 6,208					
Fri's open int 33,029 up 90					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	95.10	93.27	93.37	-2.00	910
Feb 97	85.70	82.80	83.02	-0.98	2,992
Mar 97	84.40	82.27	82.55	-0.65	596
May 97	83.50	81.70	81.75	-1.15	269
Jul 97	83.00	80.40	81.50	-0.90	45
Aug 97			78.40	-1.85	9
Est. sales 2,382 Fri's. sales 1,845					
Fri's open int 5,822 off 355					

Food

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Sep 96	1378	1359	1368	-9	1,673
Dec 96	1424	1407	1409	-9	30,237
Mar 97	1455	1440	1441	-9	16,932
May 97	1470	1466	1459	-9	7,311
Jul 97			1477	-7	5,932
Est. sales 3,450 Fri's. sales 10,349					
Fri's open int 75,901 off 1821					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	121.10	118.50	120.65	-0.20	4,655
Dec 96	113.70	110.50	113.30	+1.75	11,484
Mar 97	109.25	106.80	109.80	+1.85	3,490
May 97	108.90	107.25	108.85	+1.35	1,347
Est. sales 7,557 Fri's. sales 5,418					
Fri's open int 22,102 up 62					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	11.77	11.65	11.72	+0.08	67,125
Mar 97	11.42	11.35	11.42	+0.07	46,187
May 97	11.20	11.13	11.20	+0.06	17,177
Jul 97	10.90	10.83	10.86	+0.04	12,967
Est. sales 5,069 Fri's. sales 9,527					
Fri's open int 151,782 off 553					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	122.75	118.25	122.00	+2.15	7,632
Nov 96	116.45	112.50	116.15	+2.75	5,030
Jan 97	114.60	112.00	114.25	+1.50	4,854
Mar 97	115.30	113.25	115.30	+1.75	1,274
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 4,608					
Fri's open int 19,543 off 238					

Metals

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Aug 96	387.60	386.40	387.30	+1.00	139
Sep 96			388.10	+1.00	3
Oct 96	389.60	388.20	389.50	+1.00	11,226
Dec 96	392.90	391.10	392.40	+1.00	71,453
Feb 97	394.90	393.60	394.80	+1.00	11,834
Apr 97			397.20	+1.00	5,942
Jun 97	399.80	399.00	399.70	+1.00	11,826
Aug 97	402.00	402.00	402.20	+1.00	3,256
Est. sales 16,000 Fri's. sales 9,972					
Fri's open int 155,539 off 767					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	93.50	90.10	93.45	+2.85	1,549
Sep 96	93.25	89.70	93.25	+2.80	15,065
Oct 96	92.50	90.20	92.45	+2.70	1,510
Nov 96	91.10	89.90	91.75	+2.40	1,269
Dec 96	90.95	88.20	90.95	+2.10	18,527
Jan 97	88.80	88.80	90.40	+2.05	975
Feb 97	88.50	88.50	89.60	+2.00	784
Mar 97	89.20	87.00	89.25	+2.00	4,787
Apr 97	87.50	87.50	88.95	+2.00	455
Est. sales 8,000 Fri's. sales 9,841					
Fri's open int 58,069 up 1198					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Aug 96			519.8	+13.3	4
Sep 96	524.0	506.0	521.0	+13.3	50,221
Oct 96			523.6	+13.4	18
Dec 96	533.0	516.0	529.1	+13.4	34,926
Jan 97	535.0	535.0	532.2	+13.5	
Mar 97	538.0	524.0	537.1	+13.7	8,293
May 97	546.0	536.0	542.2	+13.8	5,512
Jul 97			547.0	+13.9	4,223
Est. sales 30,000 Fri's. sales 13,838					
Fri's open int 106,572 off 1718					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	403.50	401.20	403.10	+1.60	19,267
Jan 97	405.50	403.80	405.10	+1.60	3,880
Apr 97			407.40		2,949
Jul 97			409.80		
Oct 97			413.30	+1.60	2
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 2,806					
Fri's open int 25,451 off 429					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1451.00	1452.00	1460½	1461½
Forward	1486.00	1487.00	1494.00	1495.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2000.00	2003.00	1995.00	1998.00
Forward	1942.00	1943.00	1936.00	1938.00
Lead				
Spot	820.00	821.00	822.00	823.00
Forward	819.00	820.00	817.00	818.00
Nickel				
Spot	7030.00	7040.00	6980.00	6990.00
Forward	7130.00	7140.00	7080.00	7090.00
Tin				
Spot	6090.00	6095.00	6085.00	6090.00
Forward	6150.00	6155.00	6151.00	6153.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1007½	1008½	1006½	1007½
Forward	1034½	1035.00	1033.00	1034.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Sep 96	94.95	94.93	94.94		7,362
Dec 96	94.83	94.79	94.80		1,788
Mar 97			94.68	-0.02	746
Est. sales 469 Fri's. sales 326					
Fri's open int 9,796 off 70					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	106-20	106-11	106-135	-05	166,216
Dec 96	106-045	105-305	106-005	-045	14,171
Mar 97			105-23	-045	
Est. sales 25,000 Fri's. sales 31,768					
Fri's open int 180,387 up 1036					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	108-26	108-13	108-19	-05	287,385
Dec 96	108-04	107-27	108-00	-05	39,465
Mar 97			107-23	-05	2,483
Est. sales 49,994 Fri's. sales 56,742					
Fri's open int 329,335 off 4960					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Sep 96	111-13	110-24	110-29	-12	438,800
Dec 96	110-28	110-09	110-13	-12	32,310
Mar 97	110-10	109-28	109-31	-12	4,380
Jun 97			109-17	-12	1,915
Est. sales 130,000 Fri's. sales 194,814					
Fri's open int 477,580 up 7152					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep96	108-09	108-02	108-04	-0-04	151,635
Dec96	107-15	107-11	107-11	-0-06	2,975
Est. sales: 29,491. Prev. sales: 41,985					
Prev. open int.: 154,610 up 3,527					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	98.29	98.06	98.08	-0.09	245,010
Dec96	97.38	97.20	97.22	-0.07	21,258
Est. sales: 81,690. Prev. sales: 127,896					
Prev. open int.: 207,456 up 666					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	123.90	123.68	123.70	+0.16	185,479
Dec 97	122.56	122.40	122.40	+0.16	38,975
Mar 97	122.56	122.30	122.24	+0.14	8,059
Est. volume: 52,540. Open int.: 232,513 off 4,539.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	116.75	115.93	115.98	-0.77	61,800
Dec96	115.65	115.26	115.30	-0.75	6,093
Est. sales: 41,362. Prev. sales: 21,974					
Prev. open int.: 67,893 up 978					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Aug 96	94.500	94.490	94.500	+10	14,731
Sep 96	94.440	94.430	94.430		377,467
Oct 96	94.340	94.330	94.330	-10	4,349
Dec 96	94.230	94.190	94.200	-10	467,185
Mar 97	94.150	94.090	94.100	-10	298,400
Jun 97	94.000	93.940	93.950	-20	229,491
Sep 97	93.850	93.800	93.820	-10	188,568
Mar 00	93.090	93.030	93.060	-20	37,106
Est. sales 201,608 Fri's. sales 244,852					
Fri's open int 2,482,500 off 5723					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Sep 96	1.5488	1.5426	1.5444	-26	53,930
Dec 96	1.5454	1.5424	1.5434	-26	1,289
Mar 97			1.5432	-26	9
Est. sales 4,483 Fri's. sales 6,382					
Fri's open int 55,228 up 6156					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Sep 96	.7292	.7279	.7289	+3	34,890
Dec 96	.7316	.7301	.7312	+4	4,422
Mar 97			.7334	+5	478
Jun 97	.7343	.7343	.7349	+6	690
Est. sales 1,898 Fri's. sales 3,053					
Fri's open int 40,598 up 18					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Sep 96	.6739	.6704	.6732	+17	67,374
Dec 96	.6775	.6764	.6770	+17	5,072
Mar 97	.6814	.6814	.6812	+17	865
Jun 97			.6851	+17	10
Est. sales 9,122 Fri's. sales 35,274					
Fri's open int 73,321 off 278					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Sep 96	.009330	.009284	.009311	-10	62,003
Dec 96	.009432	.009410	.009428	-10	6,297
Mar 97	.009541	.009540	.009546	-10	163
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 5,976					
Fri's open int 68,670 up 88					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Sep 96	.8316	.8285	.8304	+7	35,758
Dec 96	.8382	.8361	.8369	+7	2,625
Mar 97			.8440	+8	612
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 10,315					
Fri's open int 39,020 off 473					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	96.74	96.72	96.73	-0.01	178,228
Dec96	96.74	96.71	96.71	-0.03	239,653
Mar97	96.59	96.55	96.56	-0.02	199,798
Jun97	96.34	96.28	96.30	-0.03	138,452
Sep97	96.00	95.95	95.97	-0.03	100,838
Dec97	95.64	95.59	95.62	-0.03	71,111
Mar98	95.30	95.26	95.27	-0.03	44,132
Jun98	94.95	94.91	94.93	-0.02	32,294
Sep98	94.64	94.60	94.62	-0.02	22,785
Dec98	94.34	94.29	94.32	-0.02	22,111
Mar99	94.07	94.03	94.03	-0.04	21,138
Jun99	93.82	93.81	93.78	-0.03	10,485
Est. sales: 75,828. Prev. sales: 168,747					
Prev. open int.: 662,957 off 3,066					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	94.22	94.20	94.22	+0.02	69,427
Dec96	94.18	94.15	94.17	+0.02	110,875
Mar97	93.96	93.93	93.95	+0.02	76,688
Jun97	93.59	93.57	93.59	+0.02	51,495
Sep97	93.21	93.19	93.20	+0.01	34,522
Dec97	92.87	92.85	92.86	Unch.	27,398
Mar98	92.64	92.62	92.63	+0.01	23,228
Jun98	92.49	92.47	92.47	Unch.	15,796
Sep98	92.25	92.25	92.34	-0.01	10,417
Dec98	92.22	92.21	92.21	-0.01	10,901
Mar99	92.11	92.11	92.11	Unch.	4,253
Jun99	92.00	92.00	92.00	Unch.	1,984
Est. sales: 17,059. Prev. sales: 30,311					
Prev. open int.: 436,984 up 2,221					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	95.88	95.74	95.77	-0.03	55,687
Dec 96	95.92	95.82	95.85	-0.01	53,136
Mar 97	95.92	95.83	95.86	+0.00	35,994
Jun 97	95.75	95.69	95.72	+0.03	18,582
Sep 97	95.52	95.49	95.50	+0.04	13,421
Dec 97	95.29	95.24	95.24	+0.02	10,728
Mar 98	95.04	95.02	95.02	+0.03	9,081
Jun 98	94.83	94.80	94.80	+0.03	6,359
Sep 98	94.55	94.54	94.55	+0.04	4,289
Dec 98	94.30	94.30	94.30	+0.03	4,140
Mar 99	0.00	0.00	94.07	+0.04	7,797
Jun 99	0.00	0.00	93.83	+0.03	1,919
Est. volume: 62,226. Open int.: 221,133 up 9,898.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	91.50	91.31	91.33	-0.15	54,947
Dec96	91.94	91.70	91.81	-0.12	44,962
Mar97	92.12	92.02	92.05	-0.12	24,589
Jun97	92.15	92.09	92.10	-0.11	15,306
Sep97	92.11	92.05	92.06	-0.11	8,694
Dec97	92.02	91.96	91.97	-0.09	5,681
Est. sales: 22,844. Prev. sales: 17,912					
Prev. open int.: 154,179 off 1,811					

Industrials

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	72.55	71.83	72.12	-0.40	7,230
Dec 96	73.08	72.30	72.51	-0.53	29,367
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Sep 96	62.85	61.30	62.50	+0.87	28,920
Oct 96	62.75	61.30	62.50	+0.88	21,382
Nov 96	62.80	61.40	62.50	+0.83	11,785
Dec 96	62.70	61.30	62.40	+0.93	25,994
Jan 97	62.15	61.05	62.00	+0.78	12,564
Feb 97	60.75	59.60	60.60	+0.83	6,456
Mar 97	57.85	57.00	57.65	+0.33	3,171
Apr 97	55.50	54.50	55.50	-0.58	2,121
May 97	53.45	53.00	53.30	+0.18	1,931
Jun 97	52.30	51.52	52.30	-0.07	2,369
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 27,346					
Fri's open int 171,457 up 3308					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Sep 96	23.35	22.53	23.20	+0.54	37,625
Oct 96	22.55	21.91	22.45	+0.40	78,190
Nov 96	21.95	21.40	21.84	+0.36	37,981
Dec 96	21.30	20.85	21.23	+0.30	44,496
Jan 97	20.75	20.38	20.75	+0.31	29,742
Feb 97	20.32	20.01	20.32	+0.26	21,169
Mar 97	20.00	19.72	20.00	+0.25	13,362
Apr 97	19.65	19.42	19.65	+0.17	10,809
May 97	19.35	19.15	19.35	+0.14	6,239
Jun 97	19.16	18.93	19.16	+0.19	23,495
Jul 97	18.89	18.74	18.89	+0.11	8,383
Aug 97	18.63	18.62	18.63		3,783
Sep 97	18.43	18.43	18.43	-0.06	5,075
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 82,312					
Fri's open int 389,768 up 1851					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Sep 96	2.190	2.080	2.188	+40	23,748
Oct 96	2.270	2.142	2.245	+60	29,275
Nov 96	2.340	2.245	2.335	+56	14,649
Dec 96	2.410	2.310	2.400	+57	15,711
Jan 97	2.410	2.315	2.410	+65	11,946
Feb 97	2.330	2.245	2.325	+60	7,157
Mar 97	2.170	2.145	2.167	+12	5,664
Apr 97	2.120	2.075	2.120	+35	3,826
May 97	2.040	2.025	2.040	+5	3,303
Jun 97	2.040	2.025	2.040	+10	2,899
Jul 97	2.035	2.015	2.035	+10	2,550
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 21,429					
Fri's open int 141,394 up 788					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Sep 96	65.40	63.25	65.00	+1.62	23,648
Oct 96	63.50	61.70	63.25	+1.45	17,016
Nov 96	61.10	60.10	61.05	+0.87	7,714
Dec 96	59.80	58.68	59.80	+0.97	3,981
Jan 97	58.60	57.85	58.60	+0.57	3,979
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 17,674					
Fri's open int 60,819 up 801					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Sep 96	188.50	187.00	188.50	+2.00	25,413
Oct 96	187.25	185.50	186.50	+1.25	9,924
Nov 96	185.25	183.50	184.75	+1.25	5,129
Dec 96	183.50	182.00	183.25	+1.50	13,626
Jan 97	181.00	180.00	180.75	+1.50	5,185
Feb 97	177.50	176.25	176.75	+1.00	1,321
Mar 97	173.25	172.25	172.50	+0.50	2,185
Apr 97	168.50	168.50	168.50	Unch.	2,960
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	165.50	-0.25	915
Jun 97	N.T.	N.T.	163.00	-0.25	2,716
Jul 97	N.T.	N.T.	162.00	-0.50	28
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	162.00	-0.50	N.A.
Est. sales:12,445. Open int.:69,469 up 275					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Sep 96	670.40	666.40	668.10		174,332
Dec 96	675.00	672.45	674.00	-0.05	12,443
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 58,621					
Fri's open int 189,395 off 841					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Sep96	3890.0	3885.0	3879.0	-3.0	64,131
Dec96	3908.0	3908.0	3900.0	-2.0	4,755
Mar97	N.T.	N.T.	3911.0	-3.0	330
Est. sales: 5,731. Prev. sales: 16,796					
Prev. open int.: 69,216 up 2,880					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Aug 96	2004.0	1988.0	1993.0	+10.00	25,356
Sep 96	2009.0	1994.5	1998.5	+10.00	21,480
Oct 96	2013.0	2013.0	2004.0	+10.00	50
Dec 96	2018.0	2018.0	2016.5	+9.50	4,915
Mar 97	0.00	0.00	2035.5	+10.00	4,398
Sep 97	0.00	0.00	2017.0	+10.00	4,960
Mar 98	0.00	0.00	2066.0	+10.00	2,3204
Est. volume: 8,877. Open int.: 63,479 up 715.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,531.80	1,536.80
Reuters	1,942.70	1,948.00
D.J. Futures	148.11	147.87
CRB	251.97	249.55

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.663	0.667
Copper electrolytic, lb	0.98	0.98
Iron FOB, ton	167.00	167.00
Lead, lb	0.52	0.52
Silver, troy oz	5.095	5.06
Steel (scrap), ton	129.17	129.17
Zinc, lb	0.5077	0.5077

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

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Telecom Business Lifts Mannesmann

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Mannesmann AG said Monday its profit rose 28 percent in the first half of 1996 as gains in the conglomerate's telecommunications operations offset losses in industrial areas, but the company warned that profit would rise only slightly for the year.

Net profit rose to 180 million Deutsche marks ($120.8 million) from 141 million DM, while sales rose to 15.5 billion DM from 15.2 billion DM a year earlier. Orders rose 3 percent, to 18.4 billion DM.

"The results were only slightly better than expected," said Hermann Reith, an analyst at BHF-Bank AG. "If the company weren't in telecommunications, the shareholders would be disappointed." Shares in Mannesmann rose 5.30 DM, to 537.70.

Alan Coats, an analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co. in London said: "The company did extremely well in telecoms, exactly as planned, and its automotive business is doing well again after a poor second half. But it effectively showed a loss on other businesses.

"Mannesmann is steadily doing all the right things, but the pace that Germany traditionally does that is slow. The strong currency also makes life difficult."

Profit from Mannesmann's three telecommunications units more than doubled in the half, to 339 million DM from 170 million DM a year earlier. Revenue for the three subsidiaries rose 57 percent, to 1.9 billion DM.

Telecommunications activities now account for 12 percent of Mannesmann's sales, up from 8 percent in the first half of 1995.

Telecommunications profit will continue to climb in the second half, the company said, even after its purchase of a 49.9 percent stake in DBKom, the telecommunications arm of Deutsche Bahn AG.

"DBKom will give them long-term growth," said Glen Liddy of Kleinwort Benson Securities Ltd. in London. "The question is how much it's going to cost them."

Mannesmann's automobile-technology business reported first-half profit of 125 million DM, up 39 percent. Its sales rose 4 percent, to 3.9 billion DM, and new orders rose 4 percent, to 4 billion DM.

The company's machinery unit posted a loss of 62 million DM as sales slipped slightly, to 6 billion DM. New orders for all machinery units in the first half rose 8 percent, to 8.7 billion DM.

Mannesmann said its tube and pipe business had a loss of 49 million DM because of poor results at its Brazilian subsidiary and weak demand. It had profit of 46 million DM a year earlier.

First-half tube sales fell 4 percent, to 3.3 billion DM, while new orders fell 14 percent, to 3.3 billion DM. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Preussag Slims Down For Profit

Bloomberg Business News

HANNOVER, Germany — Preussag AG said Monday it planned to close some of its plant-engineering units, consolidate others and cut employment amid weak domestic steel demand and sharper world competition.

It said the reorganization would weigh on factory-building operations but not prevent the steel and transportation company from making a profit.

"The overall positive earnings development at Preussag will not be endangered," the company said.

It added that the goal was to concentrate on areas where Preussag was most competitive and to strengthen international operations.

Preussag said last year it would reorganize the Preussag Noell GmbH and Preussag Wasser & Rohrtechnik units, which together contributed 3 billion Deutsche marks ($2.01 billion) to Preussag's 1995 sales of 26.4 billion DM.

The reorganization will entail a loss of 800 jobs.

2 Agencies Gain in Americas

British and French Ad Groups Widen Activity

By Stuart Elliott
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two agencies, one based in Britain and the other in France, are making news in North and South America.

The San Francisco office of the British agency Leagas Delaney has been awarded its first assignment separate from the accounts of its parent, and Publicis SA in Paris is acquiring controlling interests in agencies in Mexico and Brazil, as part of ambitious expansion plans that follow the termination of a *worldwide cooperative agreement with True North* Communications.

At the San Francisco office of Leagas Delaney, which was opened in March, the new assignment came from the Sebastiani Vineyards winery in Sonoma, California. Sebastiani has named the office as the first agency to handle its account, with billings estimated at $5 million.

Jack Rooney, managing director of the agency's San Francisco office, said Sebastiani had chosen Leagas Delaney after a review that also included three other San Francisco agencies whom he did not identify. The assignment brings billings handled by the office to an estimated $25 million, he said.

The San Francisco office will create campaigns for two lines of varietal wines produced by Sebastiani: Talus, priced at $5.99 to $8.99 a bottle, and Vendange, at $5.99 and below.

The San Francisco office is also continuing to work for two clients of its parent, which is based in London, Adidas AG and Patek Philippe. An American broadcast, print and outdoor campaign for Adidas, carrying the theme "Feet You Wear," is now being introduced. As for the agreements that Publicis has reached with the agencies in Mexico and Brazil, terms are not being disclosed. The Mexican transaction was announced late Friday, and details of the Brazilian deal were being outlined Monday.

In Mexico, Publicis Group, the advertising-agency unit of Publicis SA, is buying 51 percent of Romero & Asociados in Mexico City. That agency has billings estimated at $10 million from clients including Nestle SA, also a Publicis Group client, Kimberly-Clark Corp. and Reckitt & Colman PLC.

Carlos Romero Hidalgo continues as chairman and chief executive of Romero, which was founded in 1951. The agency will be renamed Publicis-Romero.

In Brazil, Publicis Group is buying 60 percent of Norton Publicidade, with billings estimated at more than $100 million from clients including Nestle, Wal-Mart Stores Inc. and General Electric Co. and offices in Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. The agency also has an office in Paris.

Geraldo Alonso Filho continues as president and chief executive of Norton, which was founded in 1946. The agency, Brazil's 12th largest, will be renamed Publicis-Norton.

In a memo to employees, Maurice Levy, chairman and chief executive of Publicis, said, "These acquisitions represent an important stage in our geographic development through our presence in the *most populous and most economically promising* countries in the Americas."

In June, members of the board of True North formed a special committee to try to resolve a two-year dispute between Mr. Levy and Bruce Mason, chairman and CEO of True North, which led to the termination of the companies' alliance. The two executives clashed over the management of the joint venture and policies on acquisitions.

Thorn Falls and EMI Rises After Split

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The two companies created by the split of Thorn EMI PLC went their separate ways in their first day of trading Monday, with Thorn falling and EMI rising.

Shares in Thorn PLC, the retail arm, quickly dropped below the opening price of 408 pence ($6.31), finishing at 391 on the London Stock Exchange. Analysts had estimated the value of the stock at 390 pence to 420 pence a share.

In contrast, the music business of the demerged company, EMI PLC, rose 51 to 1,461.

"Thorn is somewhat overshadowed in coming to the market by the greater glamour of its departing sister, EMI," the brokerage concern Barclays De Zoete Wedd said. "To grow a business already achieving 20 percent-plus margins operating in a market where the core business is in decline will be very difficult."

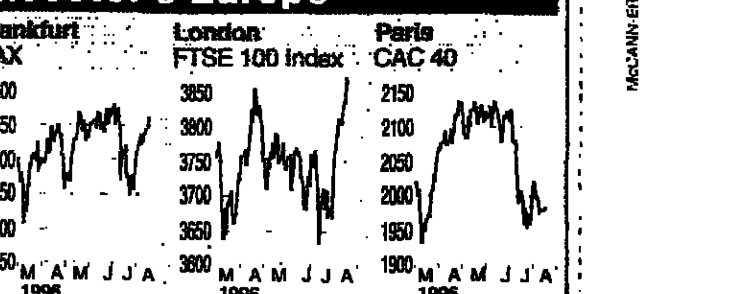
But the company recommended EMI's stock, calling the company "a *rare combination of high-*growth, content-owning, cash-generative businesses."

Shareholders accepted a management plan Friday that left Thorn with Thorn EMI's television and video rentals business, including Radio Rentals and Crazy George's in Britain and Rent-a-Center in the United States, while EMI got the like-named recording company, the HMV music-store chain and Dillons bookstores.

Analysts said EMI, which is the only one of the world's top five recording companies that is not a corporate subsidiary, was a likely takeover target. Its labels include Virgin and Capitol, giving it such artists as Garth Brooks, George Michael, Tina Turner and the Rolling Stones, as well as the Beatles' library. Its music-publishing unit owns rights to more than 1 million titles.

The spin-off cost about £70 million, according to the chairman of Thorn EMI, Sir Colin Southgate. He remains chairman of both companies until the next annual meeting, when he is to step down as the head of Thorn. In its latest financial year, Thorn EMI had pretax profit of £539.1 million on sales of £5.05 billion. *(AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)*

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	560.85	557.42	+0.62
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,524.34	9,519.71	+0.05
Frankfurt	DAX	2,562.76	2,548.36	+0.57
Copenhagen	Stock Market	421.91	420.59	+0.31
Helsinki	HEX General	2,085.85	2,087.11	-0.06
Oslo	OBX	449.60	450.62	-0.23
London	FTSE 100	3,863.70	3,872.90	-0.24
Madrid	Stock Exchange	353.26	356.24	-0.84
Milan	MIBTEL	9,545.00	9,658.00	-1.17
Paris	CAC 40	1,986.21	1,979.52	+0.34
Stockholm	SX 16	2,037.99	2,054.45	-0.80
Vienna	ATX	1,033.46	1,038.88	-0.52
Zurich	SPI	2,349.08	2,351.81	-0.12

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **SMH Societe Suisse de Microelectronique & d'Horlogerie SA** said an 18 percent increase in 1996 net profit from 272 million Swiss francs ($224.5 million) a year earlier is a "serious" possibility. The chairman, Nicolas Hayek, added that group sales in the first half rose 7 percent from a year earlier, with Swatch plastic sales up 3 percent in the period. SMH does not release full first-half results.
- **Union Bank of Switzerland** said it and Swiss Life, its insurance joint-venture partner, will merge their real-estate management units in a bid to cut costs. In a joint statement, the companies said Livit AG, a UBS unit, will take over the management of both companies' respective real-estate units and become an independent company.
- Shares in **BG Bank A/S**, Denmark's third-largest bank, rose 5.7 percent after the company reported better-than-expected first-half profit on higher net interest and fee income and cost-cutting. BG said it would sell new shares to both domestic and international investors this autumn to increase its share capital by as much as 10 percent. It will use the proceeds to pursue an "offensive strategy" to increase market share.
- **British Aerospace PLC** signed an offset deal for technology transfer with a Saudi Arabian company to maintain Riyadh's Tornado warplanes, executives said. They said the deal was signed Sunday between al-Salam Aircraft Co. and British Aerospace, but they could not give a value for the contract. "It involves technology transfer for al-Salam to maintain the Tornado," one source familiar with the deal said. "But we can't really estimate yet how much money is involved."
- **Kalmar Industries AB** of Sweden said pretax earnings for the first half fell 7.5 percent to 98 million kronor ($14.8 million). Sales for the maker of industrial equipment rose 29 percent to 1.29 billion kronor. *AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters*

The Trib Index

Closing prices.

Jan 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	137.51	+0.12	+0.09	+4.28
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	127.51	+0.53	+0.42	-5.03
Europe	145.58	+0.04	+0.03	+4.60
N. America	143.26	+0.04	+0.03	+11.68
S. America	108.51	-0.55	-0.50	+21.87
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	146.76	+0.05	+0.03	+10.45
Consumer goods	148.20	+0.24	+0.16	+7.34
Energy	146.35	+1.21	+0.83	+7.91
Finance	118.55	+0.41	+0.35	-6.82
Miscellaneous	140.84	+0.40	+0.28	+3.70
Raw Materials	161.96	+0.21	+0.13	+14.22
Service	126.74	-1.12	-0.88	+5.62
Utilities	129.40	-0.28	-0.22	+1.78

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, Aug. 19
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam

EOE Index: 568.85 Previous: 557.42

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	94.90	93.40	94.10	94
Aegon	79.90	78.80	79.70	78.70
Ahold	91.60	90.20	91.60	89.70
Akzo Nobel	193.50	192	193.10	191.60
Bols Wess cva	27.50	27.10	27.20	27.20
CSM cva	79.80	78.70	79.60	79.70
Dordtsche Pet	275.90	274.10	275.80	273.50
DSM	158.50	156.80	157.30	156.50
Elsevier	26.60	26.30	26.40	26.30
Fortis Amev	51.90	51.10	51.10	51.20
G-Broc cva	54.30	53.10	53.80	53.10
Hagemeyer	125.40	123.80	124.50	124.10
Heineken	377.50	373.50	376.60	372.50
Hoogovens	60.80	60.10	60.30	60.40
Hunt Douglas	115.10	113.80	114.40	115.30
ING Group	55.50	54.80	54.80	55.20
KLM	49.50	48.60	48.60	49.30
KNP BT	37.20	36.60	37	36.60
KPN	63.40	62.60	63.20	62.50
Nedlloyd Go	35	34.50	34.50	34.50
Nutricia	192.90	184.70	192	184.30
Oce Grinten	168.90	164.10	166.50	167.90
Pakhoed	44.60	44.10	44.60	44
Philips Elec	56.20	55.10	55.80	55.40
Polygram	100.80	99.80	100.20	100
Randstad Hdg	127	124.10	124.10	125.20
Robeco	125	124.20	124.20	123.70
Rodamco	47.10	46.60	46.60	46.70
Rolinco	134.20	133.80	133.80	133
Rorento	98.30	98.10	98.10	98.10
Royal Dutch	256	254.70	255.10	253.10
Stork	50.70	50	50.50	50.50
Unilever cva	243	239.40	241.80	238.70
VNU	28	27.50	28	27.50
Wolters Kl cva	202	200.50	200.80	201.40

Bangkok

SET Index: 1067.48 Previous: 1083.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	316	298	316	300
Bangkok Bk F	304	290	300	306
Krung Thai Bk	106	104	105	106
PTT Explor	334	332	334	336
Siam Cement F	940	896	904	948
Telecomasia	45.50	45	45.25	45.75
Thai Airways	50.50	50	50	50.50
Thai Farm Bk F	248	242	244	250
Thai Teleph	44	43.50	44	44.50
Utd Comm	280	262	262	280

Bombay

Friday, Aug 16. Sensitive Index: 3382.75 Previous: 3382.75

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	2153	2065	2071.50	2144
Grasim Ind	427	420	420.25	447.50
Hindalco Ind	962	951	953	965.25
Indust Lever	839	835	835	845.50
Indian Hotels	770	760	766.75	766.50
ITC	306.75	299	300	303.75
Larsen Toubro	245	242	243.75	245.50
Reliance Ind	208.50	205.25	207.50	207.50
Tata Eng Loco	492	459	465	496.50
Tata Iron St	189.50	185.50	187	186.50

Brussels

Stock Exchange Index: 9524.24 Previous: 9519.71

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3480	3410	3410	3445
Barco Ind	5220	5150	5200	5120
BBL	5880	5820	5850	5880
Bekaert	24825	24700	24750	24800
CBR	2340	2330	2335	2325
CMB	2510	2490	2495	2500
Cockerill	136	134	134	136
Colruyt	11150	11075	11150	11100
Delhaize Lion	1660	1650	1655	1655
Electrabel	6910	6890	6900	6930
Electrafina	2820	2800	2820	2870
Fortis AG	4330	4305	4330	4330
GIB	1390	1380	1388	1380
GBL	4000	3970	3995	3980
Gen Banque	11300	11250	11275	11275
Glaverbel	3400	3280	3400	3280
Kredietbank	9460	9350	9350	9460
Mosane	2390	2350	2350	2350
Petrofina	9630	9580	9600	9520
Powerfin	4480	4465	4470	4500
Recticel	284	282	282	283
Royale Belge	6100	6040	6100	6080
Soc Gen Belg	2410	2395	2405	2400
Solvay	18300	18200	18300	18200
Tessenderlo	10475	10325	10325	10400
Tractebel	13325	13200	13250	13225
UCB	61200	60400	61200	60500
Union Miniere	2335	2315	2335	2320

Copenhagen

Stock Index: 421.91 Previous: 420.59

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	341	337	340	340
Danisco	322	317	321	320
Den Danske Bk	397	392	396	393.21
D/S Svendborg A	212000	211000	211000	211000
D/S 1912 A	147000	146816	147000	147000
East Asiatic Co	121	118	118.85	120
FLS Ind B	675	670	675	670
ISS Intl Svc B	133	111	131	130
Nvo Nordisk B	891.21	882	890	885
Radiometer B	375	375	375	375
Sophus Ber B	787	780	787	784
Tele Danmk B	269.35	265	269	268
Unidanmark A	273	268	270	270

Frankfurt

DAX: 2562.76 Previous: 2548.36

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	1100	1090	1090	1100
AEG	153.70	152.50	154	153
Allianz Hdg	2775	2762	2766	2743
Altana	1135	1122	1129.50	1123
Badenwerk	563	563	561	561
BASF	43.32	42.90	42.95	43.13
Bayer Hypo Bk	43.48	43.30	43.25	43.12
Bay.Vereinsbank	52.40	51.90	52.10	51.85
Bayer	53.05	52.62	52.72	52.87
Berliner Kraft	419.50	418.50	419.50	419.50
BHF Bank	40.05	39.90	40	40.10
BMW	846	844	846	842
CKAG Colonia	126	125	125	127
Commerzbank	353.80	351.20	351.50	349
Daimler Benz	80	80	80	79.85
Degussa	504	502.50	503	500.50
Deutsche Bank	75	74.45	74.77	74.55
Dresdner Bank	41.70	41.50	41.58	41.28
Heidelbg Zmt	985	985	980	985
Henkel	62.90	62.40	62.90	62.60
Hochtief	67.50	66.30	67.50	65.80
Hoechst	51.70	51.45	51.63	51.10
Holzmann Ph.	376	373	376	367.50
Karstadt	546	529.50	545.50	534
Linde	949	943	944	936
Lufthansa ord	213.50	212.50	213.20	211.50
MAN	357	353	354	357.70
Mannesmann	538	535.70	537.30	532
Metro	141.20	138	140.40	137.50
Muench Rueck	3490	3470	3490	3492
Preussag	342.50	340.50	341	340.75
PWA	192	191	192	194
RWE	54.50	53.90	54.50	53.40
SAP pfd	239.80	238.20	238.50	237.30
Schering	109.40	108.30	109	108.75
Schmalb Lub	280	280	280	275.50
Siemens	78.80	78.30	78.42	78.34
Suedzucker	770	770	770	771
Thyssen	264.90	263.70	264	262.50
Veba	77.15	76.65	76.80	76.29
VEW	467	461	461	468
Viag	569	564.50	564.80	557.50
Volkswagen	537	534.25	536	530.50
Wella	904	900	900.10	900

Helsinki

HEX General Index: 2085.85 Previous: 2087.11

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor I	221	220	220	220
Enso R	37.50	37.10	37.10	37
Huhtamaki IF	155	154.90	155	155
Kesko	74	73	74	73.50
Kone BF	524	520	522	513
Merita A	9.95	9.91	9.92	9.95
Metra BF	240	240	240	238
Metsa-Serla B	34	34	34	34
Nokia Prf F	179.50	177.50	178	179
Outokumpu A	88.50	87.50	88	88.50
Rautaruukki	37.30	37.10	37.10	37.20
Stockmann A	255	254	254	254
UPM-Kymme	102	101.20	101.20	102
Valmet A	72.50	72.10	72.20	72.40

Hong Kong

Hang Seng: 11213.50 Previous: 11176.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.15	9.10	9.15	9.10
Bk East Asia	28.35	27.90	28.35	27.85
Cathay Pacific	12.85	12.50	12.70	12.80
Cheung Kong	56.75	56	56.25	56
China Light	32.60	32.20	32.40	32.10
Chin Estates	6.80	6.75	6.75	6.70
Citic Pacific	34.50	34.20	34.50	34
Cons Elec Pwr	14	13.90	13.95	14.05
Dao Heng Bk	30.50	30.30	30.50	30.40
First Pacific	12.45	12.20	12.45	12.35
Great Eagle	22.70	22.35	22.40	22.70
Guangdong Inv	5.70	5.55	5.55	5.60
Guoco Group	37	36.80	36.80	37
Hang Lung	14.85	14.75	14.75	14.70
Hang Seng Bk	80.25	79.50	80	79.50
Henderson Inv	8.05	7.85	8	7.85
Henderson Ld	61.25	60.75	60.75	60.50
HKR Intl	9.25	9.15	9.25	9.10
HK Aircraft	19.40	19	19.25	19.45
HK China Gas	12.40	12.25	12.35	12.30
HK Electric	23.05	22.85	23	22.85
HK Shang Htls	13.25	13.20	13.25	13.15
HK Telecomm	12.95	12.80	12.80	12.85
Hopewell Hdgs	4.33	4.28	4.28	4.30
HSBC Hdgs	134.50	134	134.50	135
Hutchison Wh	47.70	46.90	47.40	46.90
Hysan Dev	23.90	23.60	23.85	23.50
Johnson El Hdg	17.70	17.55	17.70	17.50
Miramar Hotel	15.50	15.35	15.35	15.45
Natl Mutual	6.55	6.50	6.50	6.45
New World	37.40	36.90	37.20	36.90
Oriental Press	3.90	3.80	3.85	3.90
Oriel Telecom	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.29
Shangri-La	10.30	10.25	10.30	10.30
SHK Props	77	76	76	76
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.70	4.60	4.60	4.60
Sino Land Co.	8	7.80	8	7.85
Sth China Post	5.60	5.50	5.55	5.50
Swire Pac A	67.75	67.50	67.50	66.75
Tsim Sha Tsui	10	9.85	10	9.95
TV Broadcasts	29	28.80	29	28.85
Wharf Hdgs	29.20	28.90	29	29
Wheelock	15.25	14.80	15.20	14.80

Jakarta

Composite Index: 537.88 Previous: 536.73

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2275	2200	2200	2275
Barito Pacific	1425	1400	1400	1450
Gudang Garm	8325	8150	8150	8200
Indah Kiat	2175	2150	2175	2150
Indocement	6350	6325	6325	6325
Indofood	4950	4925	4925	5000
Indorayon	1900	1800	1900	1800
Indosat	7050	7000	7050	6975
Kalbe Farma	4500	4500	4500	4500
Sampoerna	23500	23400	23400	23400

Johannesburg

All Market: 6521.34 Previous: 6527.42

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm Corp	249.50	248.75	249	250
AngloAm Gold	404	403	403	404
AngloAm Ind	159	158.25	158.75	158.25
Barlow	41.50	41	41	41.25
C.G. Smith	21	20.40	20.60	20.75
De Beers	130.50	129.50	130	130.25
Driefontein	58.25	56.95	58.25	57.25
Freegold	46	45	45.75	46
Fst Natl Bk	26.25	26	26	26.05
Gencor	14.50	14.10	14.20	14.40
GFSA	136	135	135	135
Iscor	2.77	2.75	2.75	2.76
Johnnies Ind	54	53.25	54	53
Kloof Gold	44.50	44.15	44.38	44.75
Liberty Life	133.50	132	132.50	132.50
Minorco	100	99.25	99.50	99.75
Nedcor	57.50	57	57.25	57
Rembrandt Gp	38.20	37.50	37.50	37.75
Richemont	69.75	69.50	69.50	69.75
Rust Platinum	69	68.25	68.25	69.25
SA Breweries	118.75	118	118.50	118
Sappi	43.25	42.90	43	43
Sasol	46.35	46.15	46.15	46.25
SBIC	166	165	165	167
Tiger Oats	56.50	56.25	56.25	56.50

Kuala Lumpur

Composite: 1103.36 Previous: 1102.09

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	18.40	17.80	18.20	17.80
Hicom Hldgs	7.30	7.10	7.15	7.15
Mal Banking	22.80	22.20	22.50	22.60
Mal Intl Ship F	7.75	7.70	7.75	7.75
Public Bank F	4.94	4.78	4.88	4.94
Resorts World	13.30	13.10	13.10	13.10
Sime Darby	7.95	7.85	7.90	7.85
Telekom Mal	22	21.70	21.90	21.70
Tenaga	9.25	9.05	9.10	9.25
Utd Engineers	17.80	17.70	17.80	17.70

London

FT-SE 100: 3863.70 Previous: 3872.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.01	5.84	5.87	6.01
Allied Domecq	4.51	4.45	4.48	4.49
Anglian Water	5.85	5.77	5.77	5.78
Arjo Wiggins	1.90	1.86	1.87	1.89
Asda Group	1.20	1.18	1.18	1.18
Assoc Br Foods	4.06	4	4.02	4.05
BAA	4.90	4.83	4.85	4.88
Barclays	9.35	9.19	9.27	9.11
Bass	8.25	8.18	8.24	8.19
BAT Ind	4.63	4.51	4.56	4.66
Bank Scotland	2.50	2.47	2.50	2.50
BICC	3.30	3.24	3.26	3.24
Blue Circle	3.88	3.83	3.86	3.83
BOC Group	8.80	8.66	8.78	8.65
Boots	6.30	6.22	6.29	6.21
Bowater	3.87	3.77	3.80	3.85
BPB Ind	3.74	3.66	3.72	3.66
Brit Aerosp	9.69	9.25	9.68	9.65
Brit Airways	5.39	5.28	5.37	5.30
Brit Gas	2.02	1.97	1.98	2.01
Brit Petm	6.35	6.28	6.30	6.30
Brit Steel	1.86	1.83	1.84	1.87
Brit Telecom	3.88	3.73	3.73	3.78
BTR	2.57	2.36	2.50	2.55
Burmah Cast	10.72	10.67	10.72	10.70
Cable Wireless	4.11	3.98	4.06	4.12
Cadbury Schw	5.20	5.10	5.13	5.18
Caradon	2.18	2.13	2.15	2.16
Carlton Comm	4.82	4.73	4.73	4.80
Coats Viyella	1.64	1.61	1.61	1.62
Comml Union	6.18	6.08	6.10	6.23
Courtaulds	4.42	4.35	4.36	4.42
De La Rue	6.47	6.38	6.46	6.45
Eng China Cl	2.55	2.44	2.49	2.51
Enterprise Oil	4.96	4.90	4.95	4.88
Fam Colonial	1.58	1.57	1.58	1.58
Genl Accident	6.87	6.74	6.76	6.82
GEC	3.87	3.49	3.87	3.80
GKN	10.29	10.21	10.26	10.33
Glaxo	9.15	9.04	9.09	9.09
Granada Gp	8.71	8.60	8.63	8.65
Grand Met	4.98	4.56	4.62	4.58
GRE	2.50	2.48	2.49	2.45
Guinness	4.77	4.62	4.73	4.78
GUS	6.42	6.33	6.42	6.34
Hanson	1.64	1.61	1.63	1.63
Hillsdown Hdg	1.87	1.83	1.83	1.84
HSBC Hldgs	11.28	11.22	11.27	11.40
ICI	8.07	7.90	7.93	8.04
Inchcape	2.95	2.88	2.89	2.87
Kingfisher	6.56	6.45	6.52	6.45
Ladbroke	2	1.96	1.96	1.98
Land Sec	6.83	6.78	6.81	6.82
Laporte	7.44	7.30	7.44	7.28
Lasmo	1.96	1.92	1.93	1.94
Legal Genl Grp	7.33	7.28	7.29	7.30
Lloyds Abbey	5.67	5.60	5.60	5.62
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.72	3.57	3.58	3.68
London Elec	6.32	6.25	6.26	6.27
Lucas Ind	2.38	2.36	2.37	2.38
Marks Spencer	4.95	4.72	4.95	4.92
MEPC	4.34	4.28	4.28	4.32
Mercury Asset	9.87	9.77	9.79	9.81
Midlands Elec	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13
Natl Power	4.25	4.09	4.25	4.10
NatWest	6.96	6.39	6.91	6.87
News Intl	3.60	3.52	3.52	3.72
Utd Utilities	6.12	6.03	6.03	6.08
Nthern Foods	2.02	1.95	2	1.95
P&O	5.17	5.09	5.14	5.09
Pearson	6.80	6.72	6.73	6.74
Pilkington	1.94	1.91	1.91	1.93
PowerGen	5.23	5.18	5.18	5.20
Prudential	4.25	4.21	4.24	4.22
Rank Org	4.72	4.65	4.69	4.66
Reckitt Colm	6.89	6.82	6.83	6.86
Redland	4.59	4.28	4.28	4.30
Reed Intl	11.54	11.46	11.53	11.47
Rentokil	4.22	4.16	4.19	4.16
Reuters Hdgs	7.70	7.53	7.53	7.64
RMC Group	10.60	10.55	10.60	10.50
Rolls Royce	2.20	2.17	2.17	2.19
Royal Bk Scot	5.19	5.11	5.12	5.16
RTZ reg	9.87	9.70	9.74	9.70
Royal & Sun All	3.99	3.92	3.99	3.92
Safeway	3.54	3.48	3.48	3.47
Sainsbury	4.08	4.03	4.06	4.03
Schroders	13.78	13.60	13.66	13.60
Scot Newcastle	6.74	6.68	6.69	6.72
Scot Power	3.13	3	3.03	3.14
Sears	0.98	0.96	0.98	0.96
Severn Trent	5.95	5.85	5.93	5.90
Shell Trsp reg	9.50	9.43	9.50	9.47
Siebe	9.27	9.20	9.22	9.21
Smith Nephew	1.97	1.95	1.95	1.95
Smith (WH)	5.14	5.09	5.12	5.09
SmithKline	7.46	7.15	7.19	7.21
Smiths Ind	7.35	7.28	7.32	7.29
Sthern Elec	6.85	6.78	6.80	6.84
Stand Charter	7.14	7.03	7.09	7.16
Tate & Lyle	4.63	4.60	4.62	4.61
Tesco	3.12	3.07	3.10	3.08
Thames Water	5.52	5.45	5.48	5.53
EMI Group	14.65	14.10	14.61	18.78
3i Group	4.60	4.55	4.56	4.54
TI Group	5.45	5.38	5.42	5.43
Tomkins	2.60	2.53	2.59	2.57
Unilever	12.87	12.70	12.79	12.70
Utd Biscuits	2.12	2.06	2.08	2.09
Utd News	6.89	6.82	6.85	6.86
Vendome uts	5.97	5.94	5.96	5.97
Vodafone	2.45	2.43	2.45	2.43
Whitbread	6.97	6.92	6.97	6.93
Williams Hdgs	3.47	3.43	3.47	3.42
Wolseley	4.57	4.52	4.54	4.53
Zeneca	15.05	13.91	14.87	14.78

Madrid

Bolsa Index: 353.26 Previous: 356.24

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	13190	13030	13100	13090
ACESA	1375	1350	1350	1380
Argentaria	5150	5060	5070	5150
BBV	5200	5130	5160	5190
Banesto	814	806	812	810
Bankinter	14430	14200	14380	14380
Bco Centro Hisp	2570	2540	2565	2570
Bco Exterior	3000	2900	2905	3000
Bco Popular	21500	21350	21390	21440
Bco Santander	6250	6200	6210	6260
CEPSA	3950	3900	3950	3940
Corp Mapfre	5960	5850	5950	5880
Dragados	1595	1580	1580	1590
Endesa	7670	7600	7650	7670
FECSA	926	913	915	927
Fomento Const	10440	10200	10200	10330
Gas Natural	24600	24320	24420	24530
Hidroel Cantab	4150	4085	4095	4130
Iberdrola	1155	1110	1110	1155
Pryca	2970	2930	2945	2975
Repsol	4130	4065	4070	4125
Sevillana Elec	1035	1015	1035	1040
Tabacalera	5090	4925	4980	5030
Telefonica	2285	2250	2255	2285
Union Fenosa	771	755	760	776
Valenc Cement	1340	1300	1340	1320

Manila

PSE Index: 3092.67 Previous: 3108.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	18.50	18	18	18.50
Ayala Land	32	31.50	31.50	31
Manila Elec A	103	101	101	102
Metro Bank	578	565	565	565
Petron	10.50	10.25	10.25	10.25
Phil Long Dist	1540	1535	1540	1545
San Miguel A	42	41.50	41.50	41.50
San Miguel B	83	81.50	81.50	83
SM Prime Hdg	6.50	6.40	6.40	6.50

Mexico

Bolsa Index: 3334.67 Previous: 3361.39

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	34.40	34.00	34.20	34.10
Cemex B	31.80	31.00	31.10	31.70
Cifra C	12.10	11.88	12.04	12.06
Empresas ICA	120.10	117.00	117.60	117.60
Emp Moderna	40.00	39.50	39.50	40.20
Femsa	23.40	22.95	23.40	23.20
Gpo Carso A1	36.20	35.50	35.50	37.20
Televisa CPO	114.00	111.50	111.50	112.80
TelMex L	12.28	11.96	11.96	12.20
Tribasa	14.78	14.20	14.48	14.74

Milan

MIB Telematico: 9545.00 Previous: 9658.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	12000	11660	11690	11970
Bca Comm Ital	2900	2815	2815	2890
Bca Naz Agricol	835	820	830	800
Bca Naz Lavoro	11090	10930	10950	10940
Bca di Roma	1214	1163	1168	1200
Bco Ambrosiano	3810	3660	3695	3815
Benetton	17290	16850	17010	17520
Credito Italiano	1680	1652	1655	1689
Fiat	4805	4730	4745	4775
Fondiaria	6415	6250	6260	6470
Generali Assic	34850	34450	34550	34850
IFIL	3920	3845	3900	3925
Italcementi	10000	9800	9810	9960
Italgas	5175	5085	5100	5190
Mediobanca	8515	8290	8330	8455
Montedison	808	782	795	795
Olivetti	778	756	758	770
Pirelli	2475	2445	2455	2480
RAS	14710	13850	13895	14195
Rinascente	9600	9560	9560	9600
S Paolo Torino	9500	9100	9350	9335
SME	1950	1950	1950	2010
Standa	14000	14000	14000	14000
Stet	4700	4650	4700	4720
Telecom Italia	2945	2895	2925	2955
Toro Assic	17200	16800	16800	16910

Montreal

Industrials Index: 2321.65 Previous: 2338.32

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	20	19.95	20	20.05
Bank Montreal	33.45	33¼	33.40	33.30
Bce Mob Com	41.55	41.55	41.55	41¾
Cdn Tire A	16.65	16.55	16.55	16.60
Cdn Util A	28.85	28.60	28½	28.70
Cascades	5.80	5.65	5.80	5.65
CT Finl Svc	25.40	25.40	25.40	25
Extendicare	15.90	15.80	15.90	16
Gaz Metro	15.90	15⅞	15.90	15.80
Gt-West Lifeco	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
Hees Intl Bcp	16¼	16.10	16¼	16.20
Hudsons Bay	20.45	20.35	20.45	20.25
Imasco	27.20	27.10	27.15	27.20
Investors Grp	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.15
Loblaw Cos	11½	11½	11½	11.40
Molson A	20.80	20.55	20¾	20½
Natl Bk Canada	11¾	11.65	11.70	11.65
Oshawa A	21½	20.80	21¼	20.90
Pancdn Petlm	48½	48½	48½	48½
Power Corp	23.55	23.10	23.55	23.15
Power Finl	39.55	39.35	39½	39.55
Quebecor B	21.35	21.15	21.15	21.30
Rogers Comm B	10.55	10.10	10.15	10.60
Royal Bk Cda	34.40	34¼	34.25	34¼
Sears Canada	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.70
Shell Cda A	47	47	47	47
Southam	16.30	16.10	16.30	16.20
Stelco A	6.85	6	6.05	6.05
Trilon Finl A	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55

Oslo

OBX Index: 449.60 Previous: 450.62

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	127.50	125.50	127.50	129
Bergesen Dy B	133.50	132	133	133
Christiania Bk	16.40	16.10	16.10	16.30
Den norske Bk	20.90	20.80	20.90	20.90
SAS Norge ASA	66	62	64.50	60
Dyno Indust	143	142	143	143
Elkem	84.50	83.50	84	85
Hafslund A	48.50	48	48	48.50
Kvaerner	232	226.50	228	227
Leif Hoegh	111	111	111	114
Norsk Hydro	290.50	288.50	289	290
Norske Skog A	201	194	195	201
Orkla	352	349	351	352
Rieber B	135	135	135	133
Saga Petim B	93.50	91	92.50	91
Schibsted	91	91	91	91
UniStorebr A	34.90	34.50	34.60	34.90

Paris

CAC-40: 1986.21 Previous: 1979.52

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	623	616	619	613
AGF	138	134.40	135.30	137.90
Air Liquide	892	881	888	876
Alcatel Alsth	402.30	398.70	399.90	398
Axa	288.70	283.20	283.50	286
Bancaire	546	533	535	536
BNP	173	171	171.50	172.20
Bouygues	525	517	518	518
Canal Plus	1180	1171	1173	1177
Carrefour	2670	2640	2640	2646
CCF	233.70	232.10	233	234
Credit Local d	425	417.20	425	415.60
Credit Lyon PC	121	120.10	120.90	120.20
Crown Cork Seal	248.90	245	248.90	241
Danone	722	716	716	719
Elf-Aquitaine	365	362.50	364.20	361
Eridania BS	717	712	715	710
Euro Disney	12.30	12	12.20	12.30
Eurotunnel uts	8.25	8.10	8.20	8.10
Gen. Eaux	508	502	503	500
Havas	355.50	351.30	352.80	353.10
Lafarge Cop	298.50	293.50	295.40	294.90
Legrand	817	808	814	805
L'Oreal	1592	1570	1576	1572
LVMH	1107	1093	1104	1086
Lyon. Eaux	459.50	445.30	447.70	452.40
Michelin B	238.70	231.50	232.90	234.70
Navig Mixte	740	732	740	729
Paribas A	316.40	313	313	314.70
Pechiney SA	214	207.10	213.20	211.40
Pernod Ricard	305	301.70	304	302.50
Peugeot Cit	606	597	599	601
Pinault-Print	1739	1723	1725	1730
Promodes	1256	1235	1240	1247
Renault	114.90	112.50	112.90	112.50
Rh-Poulenc A	131.30	129.30	129.80	129.50
Roussel-Uclaf	1148	1126	1129	1143
Sanofi	394.50	392	392.80	392.30
Schneider	231.20	228	229	227.80
Ste Generale	554	550	551	550
St Gobain	627	619	626	617
St Louis	1239	1226	1232	1225
Suez	182	178.90	180	178.40
Thomson CSF	137	135.20	135.90	134
Total B	364	359.50	360.80	360.40
UAP	102.50	101	101.90	101
Valeo	264	260.10	261.50	262.90

São Paulo

Bovespa Index: 62707.30 Previous: 63528.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	10.25	9.85	10.20	9.95
Banespa Pfd	3.50	3.35	3.35	3.40
Bradesco Pfd	8.75	8.55	8.75	8.65
Brahma Pfd	640.00	635.00	635.00	642.00
Cemig Pfd	32.00	31.50	31.50	32.00
CESP Pfd	31.81	31.60	31.60	31.90
Eletrobras B	287.00	282.00	283.00	285.00
Itaubanco Pfd	427.00	422.00	427.00	425.50
Light	279.00	278.00	278.50	278.50
Paranapan Pfd	7.80	7.60	7.70	7.850
Petrobras Pfd	127.50	125.00	125.50	126.50
Sid Nacional	23.50	23.40	23.50	23.80
Souza Cruz	8.10	7.94	7.95	7.95
Telebras Pfd	76.79	75.30	75.30	76.80
Telesp Pfd	194.00	191.00	193.50	193.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.110	1.080	1.080	1.10
CVRD Pfd	18.90	18.50	18.55	18.70

Seoul

Composite Index: 880.52 Previous: 814.96

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6350	6100	6100	6400
Hyundai Eng	33300	32300	32300	33600
Hyundai Motor	31700	31100	31400	31500
Korea El Pwr	26000	25200	25300	26100
Korea Mob Tel	660000	640000	640000	650000
LG Electronics	15700	15400	15500	15600
Pohang Iron St	50400	50000	50000	51200
Samsung Elec	71900	69600	69700	71900
Samsung Hvy	11300	11100	11100	11200
Yukong	21600	21500	21500	21700

Singapore

Straits Times: 2105.66 Previous: 2100.43

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20
City Devlis	11.20	11.10	11.10	11
Cycle Carriage	13.10	12.80	13.10	12.80
Dairy Farm Intl *	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.84
DBS	8.95	8.90	8.90	8.90
DBS Land	4.66	4.58	4.58	4.54
Fraser & Neave	14.20	14	14	14.20
HK Land *	2.39	2.29	2.38	2.29
Hong Leong Fin	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.52
Jard Matheson *	6.55	6.30	6.30	6.60
Jard Strategic *	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.10
Keppel	10.40	10.20	10.30	10.10
Natsteel	2.33	2.30	2.30	2.30
Neptune Orient	1.30	1.29	1.30	1.28
OCBC foreign	16	15.80	16	15.70
OSea Union Bk	6.55	6.45	6.55	6.55
Sembawang	6.85	5.85	6	5.85
Sing Airlines F	14.50	14.10	14.30	14.40
Sing Petim	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Sing Press F	24	23.90	23.90	23.90
ST Auto F	2.86	2.85	2.86	2.85
ST Ship	2.15	2.13	2.13	2.13
Sing Telecomm	3.30	3.20	3.22	3.38
Straits Steam	4.74	4.70	4.72	4.70
Utd Industrial	1.37	1.33	1.37	1.39
Utd OSea Bk F	13.30	12.90	13	13.30
Wing Tai Hdgs	2.97	2.94	2.97	2.94

*: In U.S. dollars.

Stockholm

SX 16 Index: 2037.99 Previous: 2054.45

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	108	108	108	106
ABB AF	727	721	721	725
AssiDoman F	158	156.50	157.50	157
Astra AF	271.50	266.50	268	269.50
Atlas Copco AF	121	116.50	117.50	120
Avesta F	65.50	65	65	65.50
Electrolux BF	368	360	361.50	366
Ericsson BF	149.50	146	147	148.50
Hennes BF	664	650	664	652
Incentive AF	360	350	354	361
Investor BF	240	236	237.50	238.50
Kinnevik BF	192.50	190	191.50	192
MoDo BF	182.50	180.50	181	182.50
Sandvik BF	144.50	140.50	140.50	144.50
SCA BF	142	141	141	141
S-E Banken AF	57.50	56	56.50	57.50
Skandia Fors F	166.50	163	165	167
Skanska BF	247.50	244.50	244.50	246
SKF BF	146	143.50	144	146.50
SSAB BF	84	82.50	82.50	84.50
Stora AF	89.50	88	89	89.50
Sv Handles AF	148.50	147	147.50	148.50
Sydkraft AF	145	145	145	145
Trelleborg BF	86	85.50	85.50	85.50
Volvo BF	138	136	137	138

Sydney

All Ordinaries: 2261.50 Previous: 2233.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.94	7.88	7.90	7.89
ANZ Bkng	6.66	6.53	6.63	6.53
BHP	17.56	17.21	17.54	17.17
Boral	3.19	3.13	3.18	3.13
Brambles Ind.	18.92	18.40	18.92	18.40
Burns Philp	2.18	2.11	2.15	2.11
CBA	11	10.87	10.99	10.85
CC Amatil	16.85	16.44	16.85	16.45
Coles Myer	4.45	4.40	4.42	4.40
Comalco	7.50	7.38	7.48	7.35
CRA Ltd	19.38	19	19.37	18.95
CSR	4.42	4.35	4.40	4.34
Fosters Brew	2.26	2.23	2.26	2.23
GIO Australia	3.19	3.16	3.18	3.18
Goodman Fld	1.30	1.28	1.30	1.29
ICI Australia	11.60	11.17	11.60	11.23
John Fairfax	2.76	2.69	2.72	2.68
Lend Lease	20.38	20	20.38	20.02
Mayne Nickless	8	7.80	7.88	7.73
MIM Hdgs	1.63	1.60	1.62	1.61
Nat Aust Bank	12.58	12.33	12.58	12.31
News Corp	6.50	6.48	6.50	6.48
North Ltd	3.66	3.59	3.66	3.59
Pacific Dunlop	2.80	2.75	2.79	2.77
Pioneer Intl	3.78	3.70	3.75	3.70
Placer Pacific	1.72	1.69	1.72	1.69
Santos	4.85	4.72	4.82	4.69
Southcorp	3.24	3.16	3.18	3.16
Wesfarmers	7.80	7.75	7.78	7.74
Wstrn Mining	8.72	8.62	8.67	8.62
Westfield Trt	2.33	2.31	2.32	2.31
Westpac Bkng	6.02	5.93	6	5.92
Woodside Pet	7.72	7.63	7.63	7.58
Woolworths	3.05	2.97	3.01	2.97

Taipei

Stock Market Index: 6047.51 Previous: 6249.61

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	51	49.50	50.50	51
Cathay Life Ins	165	159	161	165
Chang Hwa Bk	157	150	151	157
China Steel	26.90	25.80	26.10	26.90
China Trust	50	48.60	49	50
Evergreen	49.50	45.90	46.10	49.40
Far East Text	30.50	29	29	30.50
First Bank	163	155	156	163
Formosa CF	32.40	30	30	32.50
Hua Nan Bk	133.50	127.50	129.50	133.50
Hualon Teijran	23.60	22.20	22.90	23.40
ICBC	80.50	77	78	80.50
President Ent	41.30	38.40	38.60	41.50
Taiwan Cemt	55.50	53	54.50	56
Tatung	59	56.50	57.50	58

Tokyo

Nikkei 225: 21104.41 Previous: 20834.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1240	1230	1230	1220
All Nippon Air	1150	1140	1140	1130
Asahi Bank	1210	1190	1200	1190
Asahi Chem	750	741	741	739
Asahi Glass	1240	1220	1230	1230
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2250	2230	2240	2220
Bk Yokohama	920	911	920	920
Bridgestone	1920	1880	1910	1900
Canon	2060	2040	2050	2050
Chiba Bank	920	910	917	910
Chubu Elec	2440	2410	2440	2430
Chugoku Elec	2350	2330	2340	2320
Daiei	1130	1110	1120	1130
Daiichi Kang	1850	1820	1830	1830
Daiwa Bank	710	705	706	705
Daiwa House	1590	1570	1570	1580
Daiwa Sec	1330	1290	1320	1290
Fanuc	4040	4000	4020	4020
Fuji Bank	2000	1990	2000	1980
Fuji Photo	3350	3270	3340	3270
Fujitsu	1010	995	999	1000
Hitachi	1030	1010	1010	1030
Honda Motor	2530	2500	2510	2500
IBJ	2290	2270	2270	2270
IHI	530	519	523	518
Itochu	689	677	687	677
Ito-Yokado	6020	5940	5940	6030
JAL	836	813	824	805
Jusco	3380	3360	3360	3400
Kajima	1020	1010	1010	1010
Kansai Elec	2440	2420	2430	2440
Kao	1370	1340	1340	1390
Kawa Steel	375	368	369	372
KDD	12100	11800	11900	11900
Kinki Nipp Ry	770	768	770	770
Kirin Brewery	1230	1210	1230	1220
Kobe Steel	300	295	295	294
Komatsu	963	957	959	948
Kubota	687	679	680	690
Kyocera	7700	7650	7700	7700
Kyushu Elec	2390	2360	2370	2400
LTCB	781	768	768	776
Marubeni	558	552	555	552
Marui	2270	2240	2250	2240
Matsu Elec Ind	1920	1890	1900	1900
Matsu Elec Wk	1110	1090	1100	1110
Mitsubishi	1330	1320	1320	1330
Mitsubishi Ch	492	487	491	486
Mitsubishi El	714	703	703	710
Mitsubishi Est	1450	1420	1450	1430
Mitsubishi Hvy	899	892	895	895
Mitsubishi Mat	925	914	914	914
Mitsubishi Tr	1660	1640	1650	1660
Mitsui	960	951	955	958
Mitsui Fudosn	1420	1400	1420	1400
Mitsui Trust	1070	1060	1070	1080
Murata Mfg	3980	3980	3980	3980
NEC	1200	1180	1180	1170
New Oji Paper	910	905	907	907
Nikko Sec	1200	1170	1200	1160
Nintendo	7130	7080	7100	7100
Nipp Credit Bk	375	371	374	375
Nipp Express	989	971	979	976
Nippon Oil	689	681	684	680
Nippon Paper	692	683	684	680
Nippon Steel	353	347	349	347
Nippon Yusen	598	590	598	592
Nippondenso	2260	2210	2240	2220
Nissan Motor	855	845	850	847
NKK	302	298	300	298
Nomura Sec	2040	1990	2040	1980
NTT	8200a	8100a	8120a	8180a
Obayashi	922	910	920	915
Odakyu El Ry	710	703	708	705
Ono Pharm	3750	3700	3710	3750
Osaka Gas	391	387	391	390
Ricoh	1140	1120	1120	1120
Sakura Bk	1070	1050	1060	1050
Sankyo	2710	2660	2710	2660
Sanwa Bank	1900	1880	1880	1880
Sanyo Elec	601	595	596	592
Secom	7050	7020	7020	7030
Seibu Rwy	5970	5910	5970	5930
Sekisui House	1170	1150	1170	1150
Seven-Eleven	6850	6780	6810	6880
Sharp	1800	1780	1790	1790
Shimizu	1140	1120	1130	1110
Shin-etsu Ch	1920	1900	1920	1900
Shizuoka Bk	1260	1250	1250	1240
Sony	6980	6900	6940	6900
Sumitomo	954	946	951	955
Sumitomo Bk	1990	1970	1980	1960
Sumi Chem	518	507	514	505
Sumitomo Elec	1520	1500	1510	1520
Sumit Metal	318	314	316	317
Sumit Trust	1310	1280	1290	1290
Taisei	709	696	701	696
Taisho Pharm	2240	2220	2220	2240
Takeda Chem	1830	1810	1820	1810
TDK	6350	6240	6350	6350
Tohoku El Pwr	2370	2360	2370	2350
Tokai Bank	1320	1300	1310	1320
Tokio Marine	1280	1240	1280	1240
Tokyo El Pwr	2720	2700	2710	2710
Tokyo Gas	379	371	374	375
Tokyu	747	730	736	731
Tonen	1530	1500	1530	1510
Toppan Print	1480	1460	1470	1480
Toray Ind	720	710	720	718
Toshiba	734	720	724	730
Toyo Seikan	3750	3450	3750	3620
Toyo Trust	1000	962	975	1000
Toyota Motor	2660	2620	2640	2610
Yamaichi Sec	728	689	725	690
Yamanouchi	2260	2240	2240	2230
Yasuda Fire	751	730	746	748
Yasuda Trust	607	599	599	602

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Toronto

TSE Industrials: 5117.57 Previous: 5089.18

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18.45	18.15	18.45	18.05
Air Canada	4.85	4.71	4.72	4.85
Alberta Energy	25½	25.35	25.45	25.55
Alcan Alum	42¼	42	42.40	42¼
Avenor A	22.85	21.90	22.80	21.85
Bk Nova Scotia	33.65	33.40	33.55	33.60
Barrick Gold	37.55	36¾	37.55	36.70
BCE	55.95	55.35	55.80	55.45
BC Telecomm	27.35	27.10	27.10	27.40
Bombardier B	19.30	18.95	19.05	18.80
Brascan A	26½	26.20	26¼	26.35
Cameco	67	66¼	66½	66.80
CIBC	45.55	45.40	45.40	45.40
Cdn Airlines	1⅞	1.83	1.85	1.85
Cdn Nat Res	27.85	27.65	27¾	27¾
Cdn Occid Pet	24	23¾	23¾	23.60
Cdn Pacific	31.65	31.30	31½	31.40
Cominco	31.05	30.55	31	31¼
Consumers Gas	21.85	21¾	21¾	21¾
Dofasco	20.90	20.80	20.85	20.85
Doman Ind B	8¾	8.60	8¾	8¾
Du Pont Cda A	29¾	28½	29	29
Echo Bay Min	13.80	13.40	13.80	13¾
Empire Co. A	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90
Falconbridge	28½	28.20	28½	28½
Fletcher Chall A	20¼	19¾	20¼	19¼
Franco Nevada	46	42.10	46	42.10
Guardian Cap A	9	8.85	8.85	8.85
Horsham	18.10	17.80	18.10	17.90
Imperial Oil	60	58.45	59.80	58.45
Inco	43.80	42.85	43.40	43.05
IPL Energy	37	36.70	36.80	36.90
Laidlaw A	12.60	12.55	12.55	12.40
Laidlaw B	12⅝	12.65	12.70	12.70
Loewen Group	40.40	39.60	39½	39.95
Ldn Insur Gp	30.60	30½	30⅜	30.40
Macmill Bldl	19.10	19	19	19.05
Magna Intl A	62.90	62½	62.80	62⅜
Maple Leaf Fds	7.40	7.10	7.40	7.20
Moore	24.70	24.60	24.60	24.60
Newbridge Net	67½	65.55	66.80	65⅛
Noranda Inc	28.40	27.70	28.35	27.90
Noranda Forest	9.30	9.15	9⅛	9.35
Norcen Energy	25.20	24¾	24.85	25.05
Nthern Telecom	69¾	68.45	68¾	69.30
Nova	11.90	11⅞	11⅞	11.85
Onex	14.15	14.05	14.10	14
Placer Dome	33.40	32.55	33.40	32.65
Potash Sask	99½	97.55	99.10	99
Provigo	7	6⅞	7	6.90
Quebecor Print	23.40	23.20	23.35	23.45
Renaissance	39.65	39.30	39.35	39.30
Rio Algom	26.90	26.55	26.85	27
Seagram Co	47.15	46.85	47.05	46.95
Stone Consold	16.20	15⅞	16.10	15⅞
Talisman Eny	35.10	34¾	34.85	34.95
Teleglobe	24	23.80	24	23.85
Telus	18.95	18.70	18⅞	19
Thomson	23.35	23.20	23.30	23.30
TorDom Bank	26.60	26.40	26.60	26.40
Transalta	15.45	15.30	15.35	15.45
TransCda Pipe	21.70	21½	21.65	21.60
Utd Dominion	29	28.80	29	28.80
Westburn	9.85	9⅛	9⅛	9⅞
Westcoast Eny	21.95	21½	21.90	21¾
Weston	48⅛	48	48	48.55

Vienna

ATX Index: 1033.46 Previous: 1038.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1355	1355	1355	1421
Brau-Un Goess	626	609	615	628
Bund Vers Pfd	420	420	420	415
Creditanst Pfd	501.50	483.15	485	497
EA-Generali	3020.10	2960	2960	3019
EVN	1472	1446.50	1450	1472
Interunfall	1518	1518	1518	1500
Lenzing	688	675	675	671
Leykam	292	292	292	289
Mayr-Melnhof	460	454	459	458
OMV	1046.10	1036	1038.95	1035
Oest Brau	634	628	629	633
Oest Elektriz	767.30	763.30	764	764
VA Tech	1345	1326.65	1326.65	1340.50
Wienerberger	1970	1940	1947	1935

Wellington

NZSE-40 Index: 2167.25 Previous: 2158.14

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.08	3.06	3.06	3.07
Brierly Invt	1.41	1.40	1.41	1.40
Carter Holt ord	3.23	3.17	3.20	3.17
Fernz	4.40	4.38	4.38	4.35
Fisher Paykel	4.75	4.70	4.75	4.70
FC Forest	1.85	1.80	1.84	1.79
Goodman Fdr	1.47	1.45	1.46	1.45
Indep News	5.50	5.35	5.40	5.25
Lion Nathan	3.73	3.63	3.68	3.70
Nat Gas note	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13
NZ Refining	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	26.50
Telecom NZ	6.68	6.59	6.67	6.58
Wilson Horton	9.45	9.40	9.40	9.45

Zurich

SPI Index: 2349.08 Previous: 2351.81

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	342	337	339	338
Alusuisse R	946	933	940	932
Ares-Serono B	1200	1160	1170	1185
Baloise Hdg R	2575	2515	2525	2520
ABB B	1510	1495	1495	1497
BK Vision	1419	1405	1405	1419
Bobst B	1755	1740	1755	1735
Ciba Geigy R	1550	1531	1542	1531
CS Holdings R	130	127.50	127.50	130.50
Elektrowatt B	441	438	438	437
Fischer B	1235	1222	1225	1220
Hilti PC	866	865	865	860
Holderbank B	933	929	932	931
Jul Baer Hdg B	1360	1351	1357	1353
Merkur Hdg R	223	219	219	218
Nestle R	1420	1412	1412	1418
Oerlikon R	123.50	121	123.50	123.75
Pargesa Hld B	1370	1370	1370	1370
Pirelli B	152	152	152	151
Roche Hdg PC	9120	9035	9070	9115
Sandoz R	1453	1437	1448	1432
SBC R	240.75	238.50	239	240.25
Schindler B	1173	1169	1170	1165
SGS B	2775	2740	2750	2740
SMH B	811	805	805	808
Sulzer R	745	738	740	742
Swiss Reins R	1289	1268	1278	1283
Swissair R	1119	1050	1100	1115
UBS B	1178	1170	1172	1176
Winterthur R	750	743	746	750
Zurich Assur R	332	327	328	330

NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

FOR INVESTMENT INFORMATION

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THE MONEY REPORT

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Herald International Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Continued on Page 16

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Sony Music Slashes Its 1st-Half Forecast Amid Album Delays

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Sony Music Entertainment Inc. cut its first-half earnings forecast Monday by more than half, saying some of its top artists had delayed releasing new albums.

Sony, Japan's largest record label, said current, or pretax, profit for the period ending Sept. 30 would fall 58 percent from a year earlier, to 4.3 billion yen ($39.9 million), while revenue would fall 20 percent, to 45.5 billion yen.

"New albums scheduled for release in the period will be delayed to the next period or canceled," said Kazutoshi Shiraishi, Sony Music's senior managing director.

Stock in Sony Music fell 140 yen to 4,550. The company released the forecast after the market closed.

Sony Music previously planned to release 700 new titles in the first half of its financial year, but it said it now expected to release only 500. Mr. Shiraishi said 150 would be delayed and 50 canceled.

Sony Music counts Mariah Carey, Michael Jackson and Billy Joel among its coterie of foreign artists. Its top domestic acts include the pop groups Dreams Come True and Kome Kome Club.

The delays and cancellations come at the request of some artists and as the company comes to terms with a new organizational structure. Several senior production people have left the company in recent months, leading to delays for some albums, the company said.

Mr. Shiraishi also said the next Dreams Come True album would not be released during the current financial year. The band is one of Japan's top sellers and a major contributor to Sony Music's profit.

A member of the three-person band was involved in a car accident this month that left a pedestrian seriously injured. Sony Music said the decision to delay the album was not related to the accident.

Mr. Shiraishi said the records that had been canceled had not been expected to be top sellers and would not significantly affect earnings.

Sony Music said in May that Mariah Carey, its top-selling foreign performer, would not release an album this year. The company said at the time that would hurt its revenue.

For the second half of the financial year, Sony Music predicted that its current profit would fall to 7.2 billion yen from the 9.1 billion yen it originally projected. Sales are now expected to be 55 billion yen, rather than 56 billion yen.

Separately, Sony Corp. said it would cut prices on popular video games for its PlayStation home game player to $39.99 to match with Nintendo Co.'s and Sega Enterprise Ltd.'s recent price cuts.

Sony, which has shipped more than 5 million PlayStation videogame consoles worldwide, said the price cuts had been designed to preserve the PlayStation's status as the best-selling machine among the three. Nintendo said last week it would cut the price of its next-generation Nintendo64 machine in the United States by $50, to $199.99, when it went on sale in September. The company unveiled the machine this year in Japan for $250.

In May, Sega, disappointed with sales of its Sega Saturn machine, cut the price to $199.99 from $249, matching the price of Sony's PlayStation. Sony is now cutting prices of the software. Sony games with the lower prices include NFL GameDay, Destruction Derby, NHL Face Off and Ridge Racer, the company said.

■ Pioneer Returns to Profit

Pioneer Electronic Corp. rebounded to a profit in its first quarter as the dollar's recovery bolstered profit from overseas operations.

Although the results surpassed expectations, analysts said falling prices of audio and video equipment would make it difficult for the company's recovery to continue for the full year.

"I think they can back to breakeven," said Barry Dargan, analyst at SBC Warburg. "But we think they're going to have problems getting back to anything like full health."

The company reported a net profit of 804 million yen, reversing a loss of 1.8 billion yen a year earlier.

Sales of audio equipment rose 31 percent, to 26.24 billion yen, while sales of video equipment fell 34 percent, to 14.55 billion yen.

GM Financing Unit Forms Joint Venture For Thailand Sales

Bloomberg Business News

BANGKOK — General Motors Acceptance Corp. said Monday it had formed a joint venture with Phra Nakorn Automobile Ltd. to offer vehicle financing in Thailand by the end of this year.

The new company, General Acceptance (Thailand) Ltd., will support GM's expansion in Thailand, where the company is building a $750 million assembly plant, said Richard J. S. Clout, the GMAC executive vice president. The plant is scheduled to start production in 1998.

"Although we plan to finance both GM and non-GM vehicles, this is an excellent opportunity for GM to increase its sales and for us to enter the market," Mr. Clout said.

The partners did not disclose the size of the total investment or the equity split, though many two-way ventures in Thailand involve a 51 percent stake for the local partner for legal reasons.

General Motors Acceptance Corp. is a wholly owned unit of the Detroit-based automaker. Its main function worldwide is to provide financing and insurance through GM dealers. The company also has ventures in Taiwan and Indonesia.

GM and Phra Nakorn, a privately held company, are not unknown to each other. Phra Nakorn is one of Thailand's largest Isuzu dealers. GM is the largest shareholder in Isuzu Motors Corp. of Japan.

PC Competition Heats Up

But This War Is Over Features, Not Price

By Elizabeth Corcoran
Washington Post Service

Just when you thought there were as many brands of personal computers as bottled water, the industry has news: More manufacturers are leaping into the high-stakes PC game.

But instead of a price war, the surge of competition is resulting in novel features, software and other gizmos to distinguish brands. The trend is being fueled by the expertise of the new market entrants: Japanese consumer-electronics companies, which are eager to find ways to mix and match computer technology with consumer electronics.

"The PC is a core component that enables the other technologies we have," said Timothy Errington, senior vice president of Sony Information Technologies of America. The entire nature of the personal computer in the home is beginning to change, he said.

Sony Corp. has just begun shipping its first desktop computer for the U.S. market. Toshiba Corp., the leading maker of notebook computers, is due to bring out its first desktop PC in September.

Competition also is picking up in the notebook computer arena. This summer, Hitachi Ltd. and Fujitsu Ltd. launched new lines of lighter-weight computers.

"We've got to play here," said George W. Everhart, president of Fujitsu PC Corp. in Milpitas, California, and a former executive with Apple Computer Inc. Fujitsu ranks as the No. 6 seller of notebook computers internationally, he said, and now believes it is ready for the U.S. market.

Analysts have been gloomy about the growth of the U.S. personal computer market this year. According to the market research firm Dataquest Inc., the PC market in the United States is expected grow about 13 percent in 1996, compared with growth of 21 percent last year.

Such predictions have not dissuaded the Japanese electronics giants. "Most of the Japanese vendors look at this as a multi-decade kind of effort," said Scott Miller, an analyst at Dataquest. "The stakes are for control of the U.S. household."

Consider Toshiba, for example. Offering a desktop PC "seems like a natural thing, especially with all this discussion of 'convergence,'" said Tom Scott, vice president and general manager of the computer systems division of Toshiba America Information Systems in Irvine, California. For Mr. Scott, "convergence" means creating a personal computer that's "easy to use and relevant for not just business

Consumers can expect a wider variety of choice than ever.

but other factors of managing knowledge, including education, entertainment and communicating with friends."

Mr. Scott was reluctant to provide details of Toshiba's new PC until its official launch next month, but he said that the system would try to capitalize on Toshiba's strengths in consumer electronics. "You'll hear a lot about DVD," or digital video disk, he said. This new format promises to pack more information on a disk than a conventional CD does.

Mr. Errington of Sony agreed that early next year, consumers will see combinations involving consumer electronics and computers. "With DVD, you have a single format that can deliver movies, software, music" and so on, he said. With that technology, it becomes easy to imagine, for example, a 100-disk DVD changer that sits in a corner of the home and pipes information throughout — music to the dining room, computer programs to the den, movies to the living room.

But at least for this season, Sony's computers will not include DVD technology. Instead, Sony is relying on its strong brand name to convince consumers that its personal computers will feature top-notch audio and video capabilities.

U.S. desktop PC makers are similarly scrambling to find ways to differentiate their products. For example, Acer America Corp., a pioneer in offering PCs in colors other than beige, this year is featuring a machine with a telephone receiver attached. It also is trying to segment its market by offering computers for home users that start as low as $1,200, without a monitor, and go up to $3,000.

Hewlett-Packard Co. is including a color scanner in one model of its fall lineup. Compaq Computer Corp. has some PCs with a scanner but also is trumpeting its Presario 3000 with a flat panel screen, which is designed to be easily moved from one room in a home to another. It also features a four-disc CD changer and a cordless mouse.

"These are just the tip of the iceberg," said Mike Miller, editor of PC Magazine in New York. "I've seen a number of different, unusual designs," most of which will be unveiled in the autumn, he said. "What the consumers ought to expect is more choices than before."

The notebook computer field has its own attraction for manufacturers. "Most of the new entrants are targeting notebooks because the profit margins are higher and there's been less competition," said Bill Zinsmeister, an analyst with International Data Corp. "It will become increasingly competitive in that segment because of these guys."

But don't expect even the notebooks to look like plain old PCs for very long. "Ninety-five percent of the world is working hard to protect the status quo; 5 percent is working to change it," said David Hancock, president of Hitachi PC Corp. in San Jose, California. "If you're not going to be part of the revolution, you're going to get hurt along the way."

Japan's Exports Start to Recover

Reuters

TOKYO — The trade surplus fell dramatically in July as imports continued to rise strongly, the Finance Ministry said Monday, but economists said rising exports threatened to end the trend of shrinking monthly surpluses.

Japan's trade surplus last month fell 38 percent from a year earlier, to 504.03 billion yen ($4.68 billion). It was the country's smallest July surplus in 14 years.

But the politically sensitive surplus with the United States showed only a small decline, falling 5 percent, to 316.71 billion yen, as car exports shifted into higher gear.

Imports rose 36 percent. Economists said that reflected fundamental shifts in the national economy as Japanese consumers buy more foreign goods and companies make more goods abroad.

Overall exports staged a strong recovery after languishing for much of the year, rising 17 percent in value terms and 4 percent in volume terms.

Jesper Koll, head of research at J.P. Morgan & Co. in Tokyo, said the surplus report was good because it showed a continuing rise in imports, but he added that "Japanese exports are being pulled higher by one year of yen depreciation."

Economists said the rise in exports heralded moderate export growth for the rest of the year, which would eventually begin to moderate the large monthly declines in the trade surplus.

Vehicle exports rose 36 percent overall and 44 percent to the United States alone.

Car export figures soared because of particularly weak figures in July 1995, when Japanese carmakers curbed exports because of fears of sanctions in a trade dispute with the United States, a ministry official said.

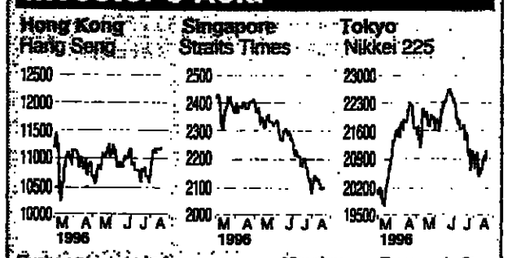
■ Consumer Spending Rises

Japan's salaried workers spent more of their summer bonuses this year, helping raise overall household spending a greater-than-expected 3.4 percent in June from a year earlier, Bloomberg Business News reported from Tokyo.

"Corporate profits improved significantly in the last year, so that led to better bonuses," said Makoto Sonoda, an economist at Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co.

A government spokesman said Japan had "returned to the spending recovery we saw in the first three months this year," when spending rose 2.5 percent from the previous year.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,213.50	11,176.00	+0.34
Singapore	Straits Times	2,105.66	2,100.43	+0.25
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,281.50	2,233.30	+1.26
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,106.41	20,834.00	+1.31
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,103.36	1,102.09	+0.12
Bangkok	SET	1,067.48	1,083.88	-1.51
Seoul	Composite Index	800.52	810.69	-1.25
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,047.51	6,228.62	-2.91
Manila	PSE	3,092.67	3,108.70	-0.52
Jakarta	Composite Index	537.08	536.73	+0.07
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,167.25	2,150.14	+0.80
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,284.37	3,382.75	-2.91

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Cheung Kong Infrastructure Holdings Ltd.**, which was spun off from **Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd.** in July, posted a 44 percent rise in six-month net profit, to 347.2 million Hong Kong dollars ($44.9 million) from 241.3 million dollars. Revenue rose to 1.37 billion dollars from 1.10 billion dollars.

• **Bankers Trust Co.**'s managing director for Asia research, William Overholt, predicted that, once the anxiety over Hong Kong's reversion to Chinese rule in 1997 faded, an easing of China's austerity program and a reviving domestic economy would help the Hang Seng Index double by the end of 1998.

• **Berger International Ltd.** shares jumped 34 percent, to 1.54 Singapore dollars ($1.09), after a Malaysian company said over the weekend that it had agreed to buy a 52 percent stake in the company. The paint maker said **Ariza Holdings Ltd.** of Malaysia would pay about 1.50 dollars a share to Berger's controlling shareholder, **UB Overseas Holding Ltd.**, for the stake.

• **Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Bhd.**'s pretax profit for its latest financial year rose 12 percent, to 546.7 million ringgit ($219.3 million), as loans, revenue and deposits rose.

• **Japan**'s government-funded construction starts fell 32 percent in June from June 1995, to 1.26 trillion yen ($11.69 billion). *AFP, Bloomberg, KRF/Global, Reuters*

Airline Prefers Boeings, But Beijing Vetoes Choice

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — Shenzhen Airlines, China's first independently funded airline, said Monday the government had told the company to order Chinese-built McDonnell Douglas MD-90s aircraft rather than planes made by Boeing Co.

"The central aviation authorities say we should take three to five MD-90s," said Wang Younong, Communist Party secretary at Shenzhen Airlines. "We prefer Boeings."

Although funded by local enterprises, Shenzhen Airlines, like all Chinese carriers, must get approval for new aircraft from the Civil Aviation Authority of China.

Zhou Baokui, deputy director of the authority's planning department, said Shenzhen Airlines would get five of the 20 MD-90s to be built in Shanghai. But he denied there was a policy of forcing airlines to buy Chinese-made MD-90s.

"Whether a company uses MD-90s depends on the company's situation," he said.

Shenzhen Airlines is scheduled to take delivery of its sixth Boeing 737-300 aircraft in November, with two more to come by the middle of 1997.

"If we get Boeings, it will make us an all-Boeing fleet," Mr. Wang said.

China's growth has fueled intense competition for orders between the leading American companies, Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp., and the European Airbus consortium.

All three companies have invested heavily to increase their market shares, but only McDonnell Douglas Corp. plans to build produce complete airliners in China.

Malaysian Oil Firm Is Said to Join Iran Project

KRF/Global

LONDON — The Malaysian national oil company Petroliam Nasional Berhad has agreed to take a 30 percent stake in an oil-field project in Iran, sharing the $600 million investment burden with Total SA of France, the Middle East Economic Survey reported Monday.

The Cyprus-based survey said it believed that the Malaysian company, through its subsidiary Petronas Carigali Overseas Sdn., had agreed to take part in the project earlier but had refrained from announcing its decision because of U.S. opposition to investment in Iran.

Petronas agreed to underwrite about $200 million of the overall cost to develop the Sirri-A and Sirri-E offshore oil fields, the publication said it had learned.

Total invested the $600 million in 1995 after Conoco, a subsidiary of Du Pont Co., was forced out by a law barring American companies from doing business with Iran and Libya. The French company had since sought partners for the fields, where it plans to begin production in 1998 and to reach a daily yield of 120,000 barrels (16,080 metric tons) within five years.

Total, because of its investments in Iran and Libya, is a target of a new U.S. law that calls for sanctions against any non-U.S. entity that invests $40 million or more in either of those countries.

Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York and a co-sponsor of the legislation, told the French company that its investment in the Sirri project was "very distressing." He said Congress viewed any deal that helped Iran develop its energy sector as a "direct threat to U.S. national security."

Paris has promised to retaliate if French companies are affected by the U.S. law.

Total's chairman, Thierry Desmarest, told the International Herald Tribune this month that the company was not dropping its commitment to invest in countries that are viewed as "pariah states," including Iran. Total was the first foreign company to sign a contract with Tehran after the Islamic revolution in 1979.

BROWSE: *Netscape Fires Latest Shot in War of the Web Browsers*

Continued from Page 11

is also making rapid advances in technology, fueled by an Internet software development staff that has risen from a handful of programmers a year ago to more than 500 people today.

"It used to be that Microsoft was way behind Navigator, but they made a Carl Lewis-like jump with version 3.0, and now they are equal," said Eamonn Sullivan, managing technical director of PC Week Labs in Medford, Massachusetts, who evaluated both programs. The technical changes evident in the two rival programs signal a sharp acceleration in the evolution of consumer software brought on by the Internet.

While both Internet Explorer 3.0 and Navigator 3.0 are generally referred to as browsers, that term is no longer adequate to describe the new features and capabilities of these rival programs. Both have adopted a component-software strategy — basically, constructing programs from prefabricated parts — that is a sharp break from conventional programming techniques and promises to lead to even faster innovation in the already hectic Internet software market.

Beyond merely browsing for information on the Web, Explorer 3.0 and Navigator 3.0 have become dynamic tools for creating and consuming electronically published information that integrates formatted text, audio and video clips, animations and digitized photographs.

Both programs have additional functions, either as standard equipment or as add-ons, that include data security, encryption, Internet telephony, document sharing, three-dimensional displays, Internet searching, customization features, filtering of objectionable material and Web-page design tools.

Both companies vow to match and exceed the features of their rivals in their next releases. Netscape 4.0, codenamed Galileo, and Internet Explorer 4.0, are both expected this year.

The partnership announcements of the past week indicate that the two companies plan to compete in areas going far beyond features and technologies. The Netscape alliance with The New York Times Co., a 50 percent owner of the International Herald Tribune, involves a new electronic publishing service, or personalized news delivery, that is scheduled to begin in early September.

Users of Netscape Navigator 3.0 will be able to say which sections of the electronic newspaper they want to receive, without charge, in their Netscape mailboxes.

The personalized news delivery service, called Clipper, will also be offered to users of Internet Explorer and other browsers, but it will cost $49.95 a year and will be limited to simple text delivery, rather than multimedia Web pages, said Martin Nisenholtz, president of The New York Times Electronic Publishing Co. Mr. Nisenholtz said a premium New York Times service, called Archives, would also be offered soon and would allow Internet users to buy electronic copies of articles from past issues of The New York Times.

Mr. Nisenholtz declined to discuss financial details of the alliance with Netscape. He said no decision had been made on whether to begin charging for general access to the newspaper's site on the World Wide Web (http://www.nytimes.com). Access to the site is now free.

MultiManager N.V.
NAV: 31 July 1996
"Attachments have been made against assets of MultiManager in Amsterdam. The possible effect of these attachments have not been taken into account in computing the above mentioned net asset values. Therefore the mentioned NAV's are provisional. The attachments may affect the redemption of shares."
See Int'l Funds Section for NAV's.

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The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

NYSE

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(Continued)

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

WORLD ROUNDUP

O'Brien Is Invited

TENNIS One day after winning his first ATP Tour singles title, Alex O'Brien of Amarillo, Texas, has received a wild-card entry into the 1996 U.S. Open Tennis Championships.

O'Brien, the 1992 NCAA singles and doubles champion at Stanford University, defeated eighth-seeded Jan Siemerink of the Netherlands on Sunday to capture the Pilot Pen International in New Haven, Connecticut. Earlier in the week, he upset top-seeded Yevgeni Kafelnikov, No. 8 Arnaud Boetsch and No. 14 Mark Philippoussis. O'Brien had received a wild-card entry into the Pilot Pen. *(AP)*

Smith May Miss Opener

FOOTBALL Emmitt Smith, the newest member of the Dallas Cowboys' lengthy injured list, still has a shot at playing in the season opener Sept. 2 at Chicago.

Smith, seeing his first action of the preseason Saturday night, injured his left knee when his teammate, tackle Erik Williams, fell on it in the second quarter of a preseason game against Denver, which the Cowboys lost, 20-3. Smith stayed down for almost five minutes before he walked unassisted to the sidelines.

Doctors said Smith would miss two to four weeks with a first-degree sprained medial collateral ligament of his left knee and a sprained ankle. *(AP)*

Giants Release Maddox

FOOTBALL The New York Giants' coach, Dan Reeves, has finally given up on the idea of having Tommy Maddox as his quarterback. Maddox played himself off the Giants' roster the past two weeks and was among 11 players waived by New York Monday as NFL teams inched closer to the 60-player roster limit required by Tuesday.

The Giants cut two other veterans along with Maddox: wide receiver Gary "The Flea" Harrell and defensive tackle Stacey Dillard. The decision to release Maddox left Stan White and rookie Danny Kanell to play behind starter Dave Brown. *(AP)*

Barkley Will Get Another Shot

Suns' Star Traded to Houston to Team With Hakeem

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Subtract four players from Houston, add Charles Barkley from the Phoenix Suns, and the Rockets hope that equals their third National Basketball Association title this decade.

Barkley, 33, who has never played on an NBA championship team, is to come to Houston in a blockbuster deal that will send guard Sam Cassell, forwards Robert Horry and Chucky Brown, and forward-center Mark Bryant to the Suns.

The deal, set for formal announcement late Monday, capped months of trade talks that appeared to die earlier this summer when a much-rumored three-way trade involving the Rockets, Suns and Denver Nuggets fizzled.

But NBA sources told The Houston Chronicle in a story published Monday that the trade came together quickly in the past few days after Bryant was included in the mix.

The earlier exchange would have cost the Rockets only Horry and Cassell, two mainstays of their 1994 and 1995 NBA championship teams. Now they also surrender Brown, 27, the only Rocket to play in all 82 games last season, and Bryant, 31, who arrived a year ago to give center Hakeem Olajuwon an occasional breather.

In Cassell, 26, and Horry, who turns 26 this week, the Suns get youth and potential. Both are streaky players capable of lighting up a scoreboard with 3-point shots. They also can disappear from the scoring sheets.

In Barkley, who has averaged at least 20 points and 10 rebounds per game the past 11 seasons, the Rockets get sizzle and swagger, and a third likely Hall of Famer on the court to join Olajuwon and Clyde Drexler.

"I like Robert and Sam as individuals and I liked playing with them," Drexler said. "But on the other hand, you have to look at who you're getting. "I think it's a gutsy move. I'm excited to be playing with Charles and Hakeem on the same floor."

Barkley arrived in Houston late Sunday night with security rivaling that of a head of state. He did not go through a terminal at Houston Intercontinental Airport, but instead was whisked away in a limousine that took him from the airport runway to a hotel.

Barkley is a 10-time All-Star who averaged 23.2 points, 11.6 rebounds and 3.7 assists last season, and just finished playing with Olajuwon on the gold-medal winning U.S. Olympic basketball team.

With Barkley, Olajuwon and Drexler, the Rockets will have 37 years of NBA experience, four Olympic gold medals, three NBA championships and 30 All-Star appearances.

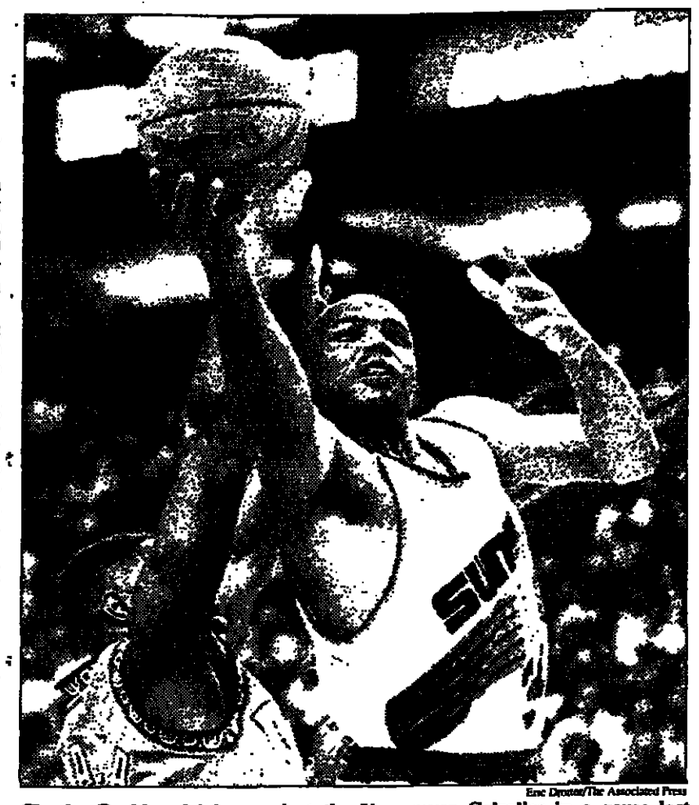
Almost lost in the Barkley hoopla was Houston's signing of the 7-foot (2.13-meter) free-agent center Kevin Willis, who averaged better than 10 points and eight rebounds last year while playing for Miami and then Golden State.

"It's like night and day," a beaming Willis said as he arrived Monday in Houston. " Houston is "the ultimate team to be on now."

With Barkley and Willis joining Olajuwon, the Rockets hope to improve from the ranks of the NBA's worst rebounding teams. They also expect to compete better against Western Conference rival Seattle — which swept Houston 4-0 in the playoffs last season to end the Rockets' dream of a third-straight NBA title — and the Los Angeles Lakers, who bolstered their squad with the off-season signing of the free-agent center Shaquille O'Neal.

"Hopefully, they can regain the championship," the 6-foot-3 Cassell, a Houston fan favorite, said of his former team. "But I'm going to make it as hard as possible." He'll be one of four point guards vying for spots on the Suns.

All four of the newest Suns will become free agents at the end of the upcoming season unless they sign contract extensions. Barkley is under contract for the next two seasons.



Eric Draper/The Associated Press

Charles Barkley driving against the Vancouver Grizzlies in a game last season. Barkley averaged 23.2 points, 11.6 rebounds and 3.7 assists per game.

Mark J. Terrill/AP

Lindsay Davenport celebrating her 6-2, 6-3 victory over Anke Huber.

Davenport and Sampras Take Titles

By Julie Cart
Los Angeles Times Service

MANHATTAN BEACH, California — The month of August is working out pretty well for Lindsay Davenport. First, she won an Olympic gold medal, fulfilling a childhood dream. Then, on Sunday, she beat Anke Huber of Germany to win the Acura Classic, one day after shocking the top-ranked Steffi Graf to reach the final.

Pete Sampras also won on Sunday, defeating Goran Ivanisevic to win the RCA Championships in Indianapolis for a record third time. Both Sampras and Davenport will head into the U.S. Open, which begins next week in Flushing, New York, playing at top form.

Davenport, whose ATP ranking moved up from No. 10 to No. 7, on the strength of beating Graf and the No. 5 Huber, said after her victory Sunday: "A week ago, I never thought I could win here. I knew I had a lot of confidence, but I felt a lot of pressure — I'm from here. I'm so excited to win this tournament in my hometown."

The 20-year-old encountered little resistance from the second-seeded Huber, dispatching her, 6-2, 6-3, in 61 minutes. Davenport dominated the match in every aspect, overpowering one of the tour's best counterpunchers.

Huber, a finalist at this year's Australian Open, screamed and berated herself during the match, but there was little she could do in the face of Davenport's confident game.

"The way she's playing, the way she's hitting the ball, I think she has the chance to be No. 1," Huber said.

Davenport's game has improved on many levels since she was reunited with her longtime coach, Robert Van't Hof. She's lost about 20 pounds and her movement on the court is a lot faster. Her serve is consistently intimidating. Her always-potent groundstrokes are now finding lines and sharp angles.

The key for Davenport is that she's winning, which fuels her confidence, which allows that game to emerge.

Davenport is also playing doubles, which has helped her tennis in general. Playing with Mary Joe Fernandez, Davenport reached the finals of the Australian Open and won the French Open.

With Natasha Zvereva, she also won the Acura doubles Sunday, defeating Amy Frazier and Kimberly Po, 6-1, 6-4. "Doubles has helped me so much," Davenport said. "It helps being in so many tight situations and overcoming that. Playing through nerves really helped me."

Fatigue was the bigger problem at the Acura. Davenport warmed up before her match Saturday against Graf, then fell asleep in the trainer's room. She did the same thing Sunday, napping for 40 minutes before the match.

Then she caught her opponent napping at the beginning of the match. Huber got off to a shaky start, winning only three points in the first three games. Huber failed to hold her first two service games; she held only once in the first set and lost her serve three times in the match by double-faulting on break point.

"I started very bad, I started slowly," Huber said. "It was four-love in five minutes, it seemed. It was tough to find a rhythm the way she's playing. She's hitting the ball deep, it's quite difficult, you don't play against players like that too often."

Sampras, meanwhile, handled the blazing serves of Ivanisevic to win, 7-6 (7-3), 7-5. The Associated Press reported. It was his first tournament triumph since April.

"Whenever you win, it brings you a lot of confidence, and that is one thing I was looking for here," said Sampras. "Going into Flushing, I feel fit and ready to go."

Sampras and Ivanisevic are taking a different route to the Open, the year's final Grand Slam event, which begins Aug. 26. "I'll take the next day or two off and get up to Flushing on Tuesday or Wednesday and get into a good groove," Sampras said. "Get used to the courts — and there is definitely some room to get better."

Ivanisevic, still seeking his first tournament triumph in the United States, will play the du Maurier Open in Toronto this week.

Sampras's victory, in a match that began two hours late because of rain, was his first in three matches with Ivanisevic on hard courts, giving him an 8-6 overall edge in head-to-head competition.

"Goran is so difficult because he is so up and down, serves three aces in a row, double-faults twice," said Sampras, who also won at Indianapolis in 1991 and 1992 and collected $150,000 for the victory Sunday. "You are not sure what is coming, you just have to stay very solid on your service games and hopefully have a chance to break him."

Sampras had a match point in the 10th game of the second set but was broken. Ivanisevic then lost his service game on a double fault and Sampras served out to capture the match.

"I got another two double faults, not many first serves in," Ivanisevic said of the 11th game. "I was serving much more aggressive, coming in. Then I started to throw it higher and stay back. Even when I hit the first serve in, I didn't follow the serve."

Ivanisevic, from Croatia, has 16 tour victories, but is 0-4 in finals played in the United States.

"I lost concentration a little bit," he said, adding that he went for too many big shots.

The winning point was a backhand volley that handcuffed the Croatian.

Ivanisevic had 15 aces against Sampras and 78 in the tournament, giving him 1,013 for the year. He set an ATP record with 1,169 aces in 1994.

Tom Strattman/AP

Pete Sampras, who defeated Goran Ivanisevic for the RCA trophy.

AP
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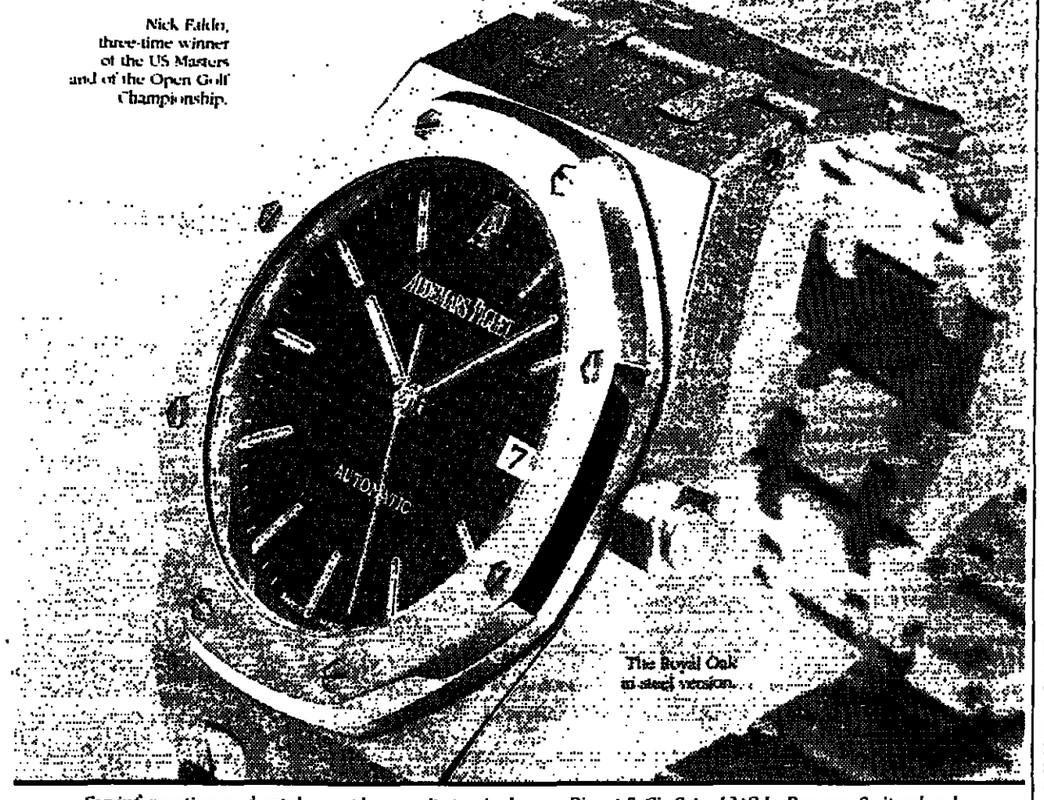

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Why Does Your Daughter Play Softball?

If I Had a Boy, Says Antonio Fernandez, He Might Not Be Any Good

New York Times Service

*Vantage Point/*IRA BERKOW

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut — In practice with a team called the California Commotion at Bird's Eye Field, the third baseman rifled a throw that the first baseman leaped to spear. "Oh, what a vertical!" the third baseman — actually, the third basewoman — shouted to the first basewoman.

This was on the recent eve of the six-day national women's fast-pitch softball tournament in neighboring Stratford. And Lisa Fernandez, at third and fresh from the U.S. Olympic softball team, shouted other words of encouragement:

"Way to work, Lydia!" and "Hey, ladies!" after a snappy double play. When an outfielder snatched a hard-hit ball barehanded after a bad hop: "Who needs a glove!"

The Commotion, runner-up to the Redding (California) Rebels last year, began play last week, but two people who weren't there as spectators were the parents of 25-year-old Lisa Fernandez. Antonio and Emilia Fernandez are at home in southern California after having exhausted some of their finances and energy for a recent two-week trip to Atlanta.

Emilia returned to her job as a secretary in a church, and Antonio — well, he may simply be too busy visiting pals while wearing the gold medal Lisa earned around his neck.

"They returned from the Olympics before I did," Lisa was saying, "and the moment I came into the house he took the medal and put it on — wore it all night.

"But that was just fine with me. Because if it hadn't been for their support I'd never, ever have done it. My mother was my first coach in kids' softball, and my father not only used to come home from work and hit me ground balls, but he always defended me when his friends gave him a bad time about me.

"In the early years it was, 'Don't you wish you had a boy instead of a daughter?' and later it was, 'Why is your daughter playing softball? Shouldn't she be married?'"

Antonio Fernandez is Cuban-born. His wife, Emilia, is from Puerto Rico. He came to the United States as a political refugee in 1961 after Fidel Castro took power. "And Latin men have this machismo, where the roles for women and men are very defined," said Lisa Fernandez, "and it had to be hard for my dad to have to deal with this kind of thing from his friends, but he did. And I'm proud of him for that. When they'd ask about having a son as a ballplayer instead of a daughter, he'd say — he still has a very thick Spanish accent — 'If I had a boy, maybe he no be good.'"

THE Fernandezes have one other child, Elsie, Lisa's older sister, who was not an athlete and is an accountant. When Antonio told friends at places like the frozen-food factory, where he had risen to foreman over 25 years, or at the race track, where he liked to relax, that Lisa was a star at UCLA — she made all-America four straight years — or even that she was a psychology major with a 3.0 grade-point average, they would want proof. He would bring clips and posters.

Now they all know. They had seen segments of women's Olympic softball on television, such as when the United States played Australia for the first time in the round-robin. The 5-foot-6-inch (1.68-meter) Fernandez had pitched a perfect game into the 10th inning. But she lost on a home run, the only ball in the entire game that she had allowed to be hit out of the infield.

The spectators also saw her as a batting star. Then they saw her come into the game in relief in the last two innings of the championship match against China to preserve a 3-1 victory.

Fernandez had several endorsements before the Olympics, including her signature bat with Louisville Slugger — like Babe Ruth — and a signature glove, but now she is fielding more offers.

She recalled what, for her, was a "traumatizing" event: the first-round loss to Australia in the Olympics. "I felt I had let down not only my teammates but my country, too — and my dad, who loves this country because it gave him freedom," she said.

After the Australia game, she couldn't look anyone in the face. "But my mom called and said, 'I'm not going to tell you to feel any other way than how you feel, but I just want you to know that we love you, and that you'll get another chance.'

"And my father got on the phone and said, 'Lisa — no cry.' And of course I burst into tears. But then he said in Spanish, 'You'll come back, and with more fire.'

"And I did. And when I was on the victory stand and they were playing the national anthem I held up my gold medal and said to them, 'This is for you guys.' And though they were a distance away in the stands and only saw my lips move, I know they understood."

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأهل

SPORTS

Padres Slam Mets, 8-0

San Diego Wins 2 of 3 in Mexico

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

A series clothed in historic significance and immense possibilities for the future of major-league baseball did little to mask Paul Wilson's tailspinning rookie season with the New York Mets.

Baseball's first regular-season series played outside the United States and Canada was deemed a success for how smoothly things went in the three-game series and for how enthusiastically it was received by local fans.

But Wilson failed again to live up to the promise that surrounded his arrival last spring. The right-hander lost an 8-0 decision Sunday to the San Diego Padres before a crowd of 22,810 at Monterrey Stadium in Monterrey, Mexico.

The Padres slammed four home runs, including three off Wilson, who allowed six runs on nine hits in six innings.

He served up two of the home runs to Ken Caminiti, who hit a solo homer in the first and a three-run rainbow in the third that gave the Padres a 4-0 lead.

The Padres won the first game of the series Friday, 15-10, and the Mets took the Saturday game, 7-3.

Cubs 10, Astros 8 Pinch-hitter Leo Gomez hit a three-run double to highlight Chicago's six-run sixth inning that rallied the Cubs over Houston..

Dave Magadan, Luis Gonzalez, Scott Servais and Jose Hernandez each had three hits for the Cubs.

Expos 7, Dodgers 3 Mark Leiter, winless in his last eight starts before joining Montreal, won his third consecutive game as the Expos ended a three-game losing streak.

Rondell White had three hits, including his second career grand slam.

Mariners 13, Yankees 12 Jay Buhner hit a sacrifice fly in the 12th inning and Paul Sorrento followed with his second homer of the game as Seattle beat New York after wasting an eight-run lead.

Seattle beat up on Dwight Gooden and took an 8-0 lead, but the Yankees closed the gap with a seven-run fourth.

Ken Griffey clubbed his 38th homer, getting a total of three hits for Seattle. He drove in three runs and scored four. Edgar Martinez went 4-for-5 for the Mariners.

Athletics 9, Orioles 6 Mark McGwire hit his major league-leading 43rd home run and Scott Brosius and Terry Steinbach also homered for Oakland, which raised its season total of four baggers to 205.

Brewers 8, White Sox 7 Jeff Cirillo's broken-bat single over a drawn-in infield scored the go-ahead run in the eighth inning.

Frank Thomas hit a three-run homer for Chicago, becoming just the fourth player in major-league history to drive in 100 runs in each of his first six seasons.

Rangers 10, Royals 3 Will Clark drove in four runs and Dean Palmer and Kevin Elster each hit two-run homers as Texas remained six games ahead of second-place Seattle in the AL West.

Angels 4, Red Sox 3 Pinch-hitter Jack Howell led off the ninth inning with a double that left-fielder Mike Greenwell misplayed, and Randy Velarde followed with an RBI double for California.

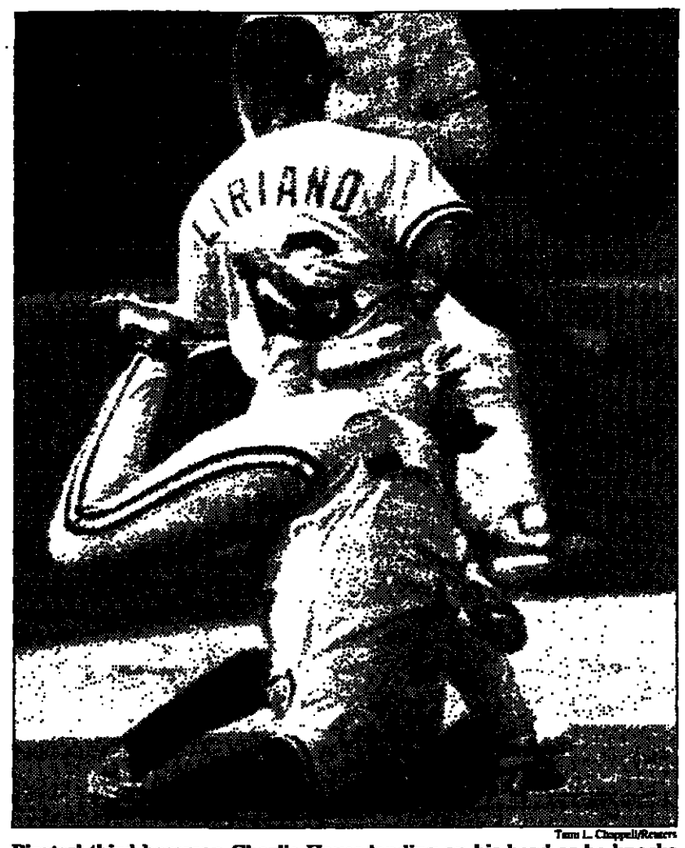
In Sunday games, reported in some Monday editions:

Braves 2, Pirates 1 Chipper Jones, hitless in his first six at-bats, singled home the winning run in the 14th inning as Atlanta beat Pittsburgh. The Braves posted their first three-game sweep of the Pirates since July 1991.

Cardinals 5, Marlins 3 Todd Stottlemyre took a no-hitter into the seventh inning and Gary Gaetti homered as St. Louis completed its first sweep of Florida. Stottlemyre (11-8) held the Marlins without a hit until Devon White singled with one out in the seventh inning.

Reds 9, Rockies 4 Kevin Mitchell's three-run homer and Joe Oliver's three-run double lifted Cincinnati over Colorado. It was the Reds' third victory over the Rockies in 24 hours.

Phillies 7, Giants 6 Wendell Magee Jr., a rookie, went 2-for-4 and drove in two runs as Philadelphia averted a sweep by rallying past San Francisco. Barry Bonds hit his 34th homer of the season.



Tom L. Chappell/Reuters

Pirates' third baseman Charlie Hayes landing on his head as he knocks into the ball and teammate Nelson Liriano, allowing a Braves' double.

Indians 11, Tigers 3 Jim Thome hit two homers, including his first career grand slam, and drove in a career-high six runs as Cleveland beat Detroit for the 14th straight time at Jacobs Field.

Blue Jays 6, Twins 2 Pat Hentgen pitched his major league-leading seventh complete game for Toronto. Ed Sprague hit his 30th homer, and Carlos Delgado hit a two-run homer for the Blue Jays. *(NYT, AP)*

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

What's Tiger Waiting For?

A Veteran at 20, Maybe It's Time to Play for Pay

By Larry Dorman
New York Times Service

CORNELIUS, Oregon — Once again, Tiger Woods is standing on the precipice of golf history. It is a comfortable position for him, one he has occupied almost since the day he first picked up a golf club at the age of 11 months and became the game's version of Mozart.

After all, the young Wolfgang Amadeus didn't learn his first piece of music (a scherzo by Georg Christoph Wagenseil) until he was 4 years old. By that age, Tiger already had been on national television matching strokes with Bob Hope and was carrying his own bag around Hartwell Golf Park in Long Beach, California.

Woods's current challenge is to become the first golfer to win three straight U.S. Amateur titles. As stroke play began at Pumpkin Ridge Golf Club on Monday and the field of 312 was being narrowed to 64 for match play by Wednesday, Woods, 20, was trying to add to the long list of firsts he already has compiled.

He was the youngest player (at 15) to win the U.S. Junior Amateur title and the first player to win three straight Junior amateurs. He was the first black man to win the U.S. Amateur, and he had won two of them by age 19, a year before Jack Nicklaus had won either of his two.

The question is whether he will now do what even the legendary Bob Jones could not. Jones's effort to win three straight Amateurs was foiled by George Von Elm in 1926.

"It would be great to be part of history like that," Woods said, "doing something that no one has ever done."

Indeed, it would be momentous. But almost overshadowing this enormous quest is a larger question: When will Tiger turn pro?

When will he step out of the minor leagues of college and amateur golf, where he has accomplished virtually everything he set out to do, and start to play for pay?

Typically, he is vague about his plans, saying, as he always does, "When the time is right to talk about turning pro, then it's right, but right now I'm here trying to win this golf tournament and that's what I'm focused on doing."

You can set your watch by that quote. But there are many who feel that the time *is* right now, that Woods, a Stanford junior, should leave college behind and get on with it. Curtis Strange was the latest high-profile golfer to say so as he watched Woods fight his way back from nearly missing the cut at the British Open to finish as the best amateur, tied for 22nd, with the lowest amateur score (281) in Open history.

"He's got the game to do it right now," Strange said. "He should just go ahead and come on out here."

WOODS'S FATHER, Earl, who runs media interference for his son, said that Team Tiger was focused only on winning another Amateur. Period.

His college coach, Wally Goodwin, said he had every reason to believe Woods was returning to Stanford.

"I would be very surprised if I were not at least the second person to know when Tiger is turning pro," Goodwin said. "I can't believe it's going to happen before he graduates from college."

Tennis players leave college early all the time. Basketball players, football players, they leave. Jack Nicklaus himself left after his junior year at Ohio State. If Woods stays, could boredom set in? He might be an accounting major, but the man is going to be a professional golfer, not an accountant.

"Tiger doesn't have to play his best in college and he can still win," PGA Tour player Scott Verplank, a former college prodigy who won the Western Open as an amateur, recently said. "You lose an edge in that situation."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	70	52	.574	—
Baltimore	65	58	.528	5½
Boston	60	64	.484	11
Toronto	55	69	.444	16
Detroit	42	81	.341	28½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	75	49	.605	—
Chicago	68	57	.544	7½
Minnesota	62	61	.504	12½
Kansas City	58	67	.464	17½
Milwaukee	58	67	.464	17½
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	71	53	.573	—
Seattle	64	58	.525	6
Oakland	62	65	.488	10½
California	57	66	.463	13½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	77	46	.626	—
Montreal	67	55	.549	9½
New York	58	67	.464	20
Florida	57	67	.460	20½
Philadelphia	50	75	.400	28
CENTRAL DIVISION				
St. Louis	67	57	.540	—
Houston	66	58	.532	1
Cincinnati	62	59	.512	3½
Chicago	61	61	.500	5
Pittsburgh	52	71	.423	14½
WEST DIVISION				
Los Angeles	66	58	.532	—
San Diego	67	59	.532	—
Colorado	62	62	.500	4
San Francisco	52	69	.430	12½

SUNDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 001 002 000—3 6 3
Cleveland 402 000 05x—11 13 0
Williams, Seger (3), Olson (8), Ausmus; Ogea, Shuey (7), Tavarez (9), Alomar. W—Ogea, 7-4. L—Williams, 3-10. HRs—Detroit, Ausmus (3). Cleveland, Thome 2 (27).

Toronto 100 002 201—6 12 0
Minnesota 001 001 000—2 6 0
Hentgen and O'Brien; Aguilera, Parra (8), Guardado (9), Hansell (9) and Myers. W—Hentgen, 15-7. L—Aguilera, 6-5. HRs—Toronto, Delgado (19), Sprague (30).

Chicago 001 021 110—7 9 0
Milwaukee 023 011 01x—8 11 0
Andujar, Bertotti (3), Levine (5), Sauveur (5), Darwin (7) and Borders; Karl, Florie (6), Miranda (8), Fetters (9) and Levis, Stinnett (9). W—Miranda, 7-5. L—Darwin, 0-1. Sv—Fetters (22). HRs—Chicago, F. Thomas (27), Borders (3). Milwaukee, Valentin (20).

Seattle 421 102 000 003—13 19 0
New York 000 703 000 002—12 19 0
(12 innings)
Mulholland, Wells (4), Johnson (6), Charlton (7), Ayala (11), Jackson (12) and Marzano, Widger (9); Gooden, Pavlas (3), Polley (6), Wickman (6), Nelson (7), Rivera (8), Mecir (11) and Girardi. W—Ayala, 4-3. L—Mecir, 1-1. Sv—Jackson (6). HRs—Seattle, Griffey Jr. (38), Sorrento 2 (20). New York, Girardi (1).

Baltimore 000 010 203—6 10 1
Oakland 400 001 00x—7 15 0
D.Wells, Yan (2), N. Rodriguez (7) and Hoiles. Devarez (4); Wengert, Reyes (7), Johns (7), Corsi (8) and Steinbach. W—Wengert, 6-8. L—D. Wells, 9-11. HRs—Baltimore, Surhoff (20). Oakland, Brosius (20), McGwire (43), Steinbach (20).

California 030 000 001—4 12 0
Boston 010 010 100—3 9 0
Baskie, James (7), Holtz (8), Percival (9), Fabregas; Gordon, Brandenburg (8), Eshelman (9), Bolinda (9), Stanley, Haseiman (9). W— Holtz, 2-2. L—Brandenburg, 3-4. Sv— Percival (31). HR—Calif., DiSarcina (5). Bost., M. Vaughn (35).

Kansas City 000 030 000—3 10 0
Texas 420 013 00x—10 17 0
Appier, Granger (3), Blume (5), Hutsman (6), Pichardo (9) and Macfarlane; D.Oliver, Ke.Gross (5) and I. Rodriguez. W—Ke.Gross, 10-7. L—Appier, 11-8. HRs—Texas, W. Clark (28), Palmer (28), Elster (20).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco 222 000 000—6 9 2
Philadelphia 031 030 00x—7 12 1
Gardner, Bautista (5), Creek (8) and Decker; Wilkins (8); Beech, Borland (4), Springer (6), Ryan (8), Bottalico (9) and Lieberthal. W— Borland, 6-3. L— Gardner, 10-5. Sv— Bottalico (25). HRs— San Francisco, Jones (1), Bonds (34).

Colorado 000 040 000—4 8 0
Cincinnati 200 050 02x—9 7 0
Ritz, Leskanic (5), Ruffin (7) and Reed; Jarvis, Shaw (6) and Oliver. W— Jarvis, 6-5. L— Ritz, 13-9. Sv— Shaw (3). HRs— Colorado, Colamaco (34). Cincinnati, Mitchell (2), Boone (9).

Pittsburgh 000 001 000 000 00—1 9 2
Atlanta 000 010 000 000 01—2 12 0
(14 innings)
Lieber, Wilkins (7), Plesac (10), Ericks (10), Cordova (13) and Osik; Maddux, McMichael (8), Borbon (8), Wohlers (9), Clontz (10), Hartgraves (11), Borowski (11), Lopez. W— Borowski, 1-0. L— Cordova, 2-7.

Florida 000 000 030—3 7 1
St. Louis 010 000 40x—5 10 0
Leiter, Mathews (7), Heredia (8), Nen (8) and Siddall; Stottlemyre, Jackson (8), Petkovsek (8), Eckersley (9) and Pagnozzi. W— Stottlemyre, 11-8. L— Leiter, 12-11. Sv— Eckersley (21). HRs— Florida, Sheffield (35). St. Louis, Gaetti (17).

Houston 104 001 002—8 9 2
Chicago 001 106 20x—10 17 3
Drabek, Brocail (6), Morman (6), Small (6) and Manwaring; Navarro, Adams (7), Battenfield (8), Patterson (9), Wendell (9) and Servais. W— Navarro, 12-9. L— Brocail, 1-4. Sv— Wendell (13). HRs— Houston, Biggio (13). Chicago, McRae (10).

New York 000 000 000—0 7 1
San Diego 013 110 11x—8 12 0
(In Monterrey, Mexico)
P.Wilson, Byrd (7) and Mayne; Hamilton, D. Veres (8), Hoffman (9) and B. Johnson. W—Hamilton, 11-7. L—P. Wilson, 4-9. HRs—San Diego, Caminiti 2 (26), B. Johnson (7), Hamilton (1).

Montreal 400 300 000—7 10 2
Los Angeles 000 000 300—3 7 0
M.Leiter, D. Veres (7) and D. Fletcher; Candiotti, Park (4), Radinsky (8) and Piazza. Prince (7). W—M. Leiter, 7-10. L—Candiotti, 7-9. HR—Montreal, R. White (5).

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

PRESEASON
AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Buffalo	2	1	0	.667	66	29
New England	2	1	0	.667	75	41
Indianapolis	2	2	0	.500	62	60
Miami	1	1	0	.500	34	34
N.Y. Jets	1	2	0	.333	42	67
CENTRAL						
Baltimore	2	1	0	.667	69	53
Cincinnati	2	1	0	.667	66	45
Houston	2	1	0	.667	70	59
Pittsburgh	2	2	0	.500	56	57
Jacksonville	1	2	0	.333	65	51
WEST						
Denver	3	0	0	1.000	80	48
Kansas City	2	1	0	.667	104	46
Seattle	2	1	0	.667	56	51
San Diego	2	2	0	.500	85	59
Oakland	1	3	0	.250	85	89

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Arizona	1	2	0	.333	26	68
N.Y. Giants	1	2	0	.333	57	67
Philadelphia	1	2	0	.333	49	70
Washington	1	2	0	.333	49	69
Dallas	1	3	0	.250	51	117
CENTRAL						
Green Bay	3	0	0	1.000	65	39
Detroit	2	1	0	.667	90	71
Minnesota	1	1	0	.500	35	55
Chicago	1	2	0	.333	57	82
Tampa Bay	1	2	0	.333	29	26
WEST						
St. Louis	2	1	0	.667	61	56
New Orleans	2	2	0	.500	63	97
Atlanta	1	2	0	.333	44	41
Carolina	1	2	0	.333	58	76
San Francisco	1	2	0	.333	43	71

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
New England 37, Philadelphia 10
Jacksonville 38, San Francisco 10

TENNIS

ACURA CLASSIC
FINAL
Lindsay Davenport (4), U.S., def. Anke Huber (2), Germany, 6-2, 6-3.

RCA CHAMPIONSHIP
FINAL
Pete Sampras (1), U.S., def. Goran Ivanisevic (2), Croatia, 7-6 (7-3), 7-5.

PILOT PEN
FINAL
Alex O'Brien, U.S., def. Jon Siemerink (10), Netherlands, 7-6 (8-6), 6-4.

GOLF

SPRINT INTERNATIONAL

Leading final round scores and earnings Sunday in the $1.8 million Sprint International tournament played on the 7,559-yard, par-72 Castle Pines Golf Club course in Castle Rock, Colo. (players receive eight points for double eagle, five for eagle, two for birdie, zero for par, minus-one for bogey and minus-three for double bogey or worse. x-won in a playoff):

x-C. Rose, 288,000	6-3-12-10—31
Brad Faxon, $172,800	6-6-12-7—31
Bob Tway, $92,800	7-3-11-10—30
M. Bradley, $92,800	9-3-11-7—30
J. Leonard, $60,800	6-8-4-9—27
Tom Lehman, $60,800	7-4-8-8—27
D.A. Weibring, $53,600	4-2-12-7—25
Kenny Perry, $49,600	11-0-7-6—24
Woody Austin, $40,000	10-3-5-5—23
Nick Faldo, $40,000	6-4-8-5—23

SOCCER

PORTUGUESE SUPERCUP
Porto 1, Benfica 0

ARGENTINE CLAUSURA CUP
Velez Sarsfield 0, Independiente 0
(Velez win championship title).

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
Honduras 1, Guatemala 1

RUGBY

EUROPEAN SUPER LEAGUE
Bradford 26, Halifax 27
Leeds 68, Workington 28
St Helens 68, Sheffield 2

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE
BALTIMORE—Put OF Jeffrey Hammonds on 15-day disabled list. Bought contract of OF Brent Bowers from Rochester, IL. Moved RHP Roger McDowell from 15- to 60-day disabled list.
BOSTON—Put RHP Aaron Sele on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to Aug. 15. Recalled RHP Kerry Lacy from Pawtucket, IL. Activated SS John Valentin from 15-day disabled list. Optioned Arquimedez Pozo to Pawtucket, IL.
CHICAGO—Recalled RHP Alan Levine from Nashville, AA. Optioned INF Chris Snopek to Nashville. Put RHP Matt Karchner on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to Aug. 11. Put LHP Larry Thomas on 15-day disabled list. Recalled INF Greg Norton from Nashville. Bought contract of LHP Rich Sauveur from Nashville.
NEW YORK—Put RHP John Wetteland on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to Aug. 13. Recalled RHP Dave Pavlas from Columbus, IL.
OAKLAND—Called up P Paul Fletcher from Edmonton, PCL. Optioned P Jay Witasick to Edmonton. Moved INF Brent Gates from 15- to 60-day disabled list.
SEATTLE—Designated INF Luis Sojo for assignment. Recalled C Chris Widger from Tacoma, PCL. Optioned RHP Bob Wolcott to Tacoma.
TEXAS—Signed RHP Sam Marsonek.
TORONTO—Put C Sandy Martinez on 15-day disabled list. Recalled C Julio Mosquera from Syracuse, IL. Activated LHP Paul Spoljaric from the 15-day disabled list. Optioned RHP Scott Brow to Syracuse.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
ATLANTA—Signed OF Luis Polonia.
MONTREAL—Activated 1B David Segui from 15-day disabled list. Sent INF Rich Schu to Ottawa, IL.
PHILADELPHIA—Recalled OF Wendell Magee Jr. from Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, IL. Optioned OF Manny Martinez to Scranton-Wilkes-Barre.

BASKETBALL
NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION
INDIANA—Signed G Jerome Allen to 1-year contract.
ORLANDO—Re-signed G Darrell Armstrong.

FOOTBALL
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
ATLANTA—Released CB Eric Jack, DE Gary Bandy, S George Teague, WR Demetrius Allen, QB Jim Ballard, G James Christiansen, T Robert Couch, DE Tommy Fagan, DT Jim Hanna, P Greg Ivy, CB Akili Johnson, WR Tyrone Johnson, WR Darrell Mitchell, DT Mike Schlegel, QB Don White and LB Rich Yurkiewicz.
ARIZONA—Signed DE Simeon Rice to 4-year contract.
BUFFALO—Waived RB Yonel Jourdain.
CAROLINA—Signed RB Tshimanga Biakabutuka to 7-year contract.
DENVER—Released LB Pete Shufelt, LB Shane Jasper, TE Jeff Wilner, TE Bryce Burnett, RB Blaise Bryant, DL Vince Stewart.
DETROIT—Released Stacy Evans, C Shannon Roubique and CBs Damacio Green and Orlando Steinauer.
INDIANAPOLIS—Released QB Mike Cawley, DB Adrian Robinson, RB Joe Abdullah, OL Seth Dittman, OL Warner Smith, OL Shawn Harper, DL Thomas McLemore, DL Mike Pelton, LB Brian Ratigan, LB Trevor Wilmot and DB Carl Smith.
JACKSONVILLE—Released WR Gregory Spann.
MINNESOTA—Released WR-KR Lee Gissendaner, DT Brynton Gaynes and DE Mark Lee.
NEW ENGLAND—Released CB Frankie Smith and DT Teka Brown.
OAKLAND—Announced resignation of John Fox, defensive coordinator. Named Fred Whittingham, linebackers coach, interim defensive coordinator.
PHILADELPHIA—Released LB Andre Allen, P-K Alex Campbell, WR Daryl Frazier, CB Mike Gillock, FB Frank Harvey, S Larish Kinsler and G Matt Purdy.
PITTSBURGH—Signed P Josh Miller.
SAN DIEGO—Released OT Jason Buttleff, G Ben Cavil, LB James Gillyard, QB Robert Higgins, DT Steve Hoffman, WR Dwight McKenzie and WR Ray Peterson.
SEATTLE— Signed P Rick Tuten to 2-year contract. Put OL Keli Bryant on injured reserve. Waived LB Tyronne Stowe. Waived LB Willie Brown, DE Johnie Church, CB Sean Crocker, RB Jimmy Gary, DT Kelvin Ingram, QB Jon Kitna, LB Henry Newby, S C.J. Richardson and WR Manley Woods. Put WR Eddie Goines on injured reserve.
TAMPA BAY—Waived OL Scott Dill, P Robbie Colley, WR Terence Davis, DE Emil Ekiyor, LB Keith Goganious, RB Leonard Gree, CB George Harris, QB Kelly Holcomb, WR Jermaine Holmes, TE Brian Jones, OT Darryl Moore, OT Pete Pierson, CB Reggie Rusk, FB Robert Staten and DT Ben Williams. Put WR Horace Copeland, S John Booty and DE Keith Powe on injured reserve.
WASHINGTON—Released S James Washington.

HOCKEY
NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
ANAHEIM—Agreed to terms with D Jason Marshall on 3-year contract. Signed RW Jari Kurri to 1-year contract. Signed D Ruslan Salei to 3-year contract.
CHICAGO—Re-signed D Keith Carney and G Jimmy Waite. Traded C Jeremy Roenick to Phoenix for C Alexei Zhamnov, RW Craig Mills and a 1997 1st-round draft choice.
DALLAS—Signed D Don Kezzmer to 1-year contract.
DETROIT—Agreed to terms with C Kris Draper on 4-year contract.
FLORIDA—Re-signed RW Ray Sheppard to 3-year contract.

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

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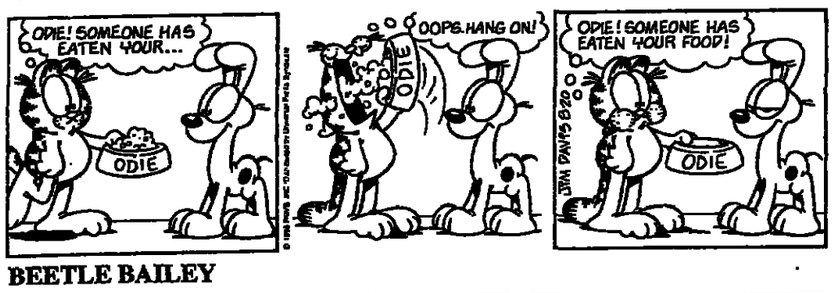
DENNIS THE MENACE

"PEEK-A-BOO LOOKS LIKE A LOT OF FUN, BUT HOW DO YOU KNOW WHO WINS?"

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD



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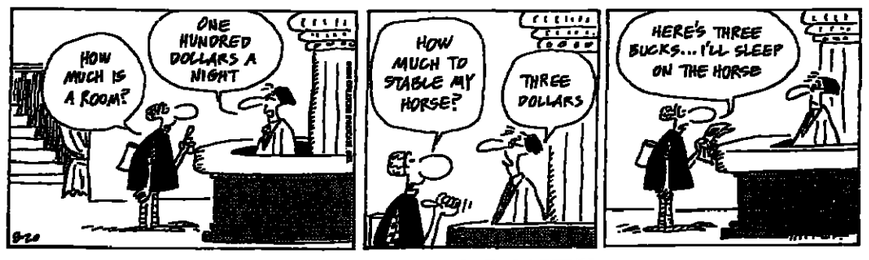


BEETLE BAILEY

THE FAR SIDE

Deer grandmothers

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

YARIN
EMAHR
TYGODS
INGALD

THE ELECTRICIAN DID THIS TO BONE UP FOR HIS EXAM.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: _____ _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VISOR BANDY MUFFIN DULCET
Answer: When he kissed on the phony charm she was — TURNED OFF

ART BUCHWALD

Mom and Apple Pie

WASHINGTON — There was a time when the most sacred of all things in America was motherhood. We revered it, we worshiped it, and we won elections by just signing mom's name at political rallies. But motherhood no longer rates a gold medal.

Under the new welfare reform law, everyone has to work, and there is no money set aside for mothers who want to stay home and take care of their children.

Buchwald

Gloria Food, a mother of three, has been informed by her counselor that she better find a job or she will be taken off the welfare rolls.

Since Gloria is poor but not dumb, she asked the counselor, "Why isn't being a mother a legitimate job?"

"Because if you're a welfare mother, you're taking money for doing nothing."

"It's harder to be a mother than it is to work in an A&P," Gloria said.

"But if you're a mother and not on anyone's payroll, everyone will think you're a tax cheat."

"If I stay home with my kids and see that they don't get into serious trouble, I could save the government a lot more money than if I brought home a $34 check from Starbucks."

"That may be true, but the president and the people in Washington are sick and tired of mothers producing children they can't afford. Who is going to pay for them?"

"The same Congress that pays for missiles that don't fly, tanks that break down all the time and spare parts made out of Rice Krispies."

"You're comparing apples and oranges. Funding antiballistic systems that don't work is apples; giving money to welfare mothers is oranges. What we're doing with the reforms may not work for the moment, but someday every welfare mother in America — when she's on her knees cleaning someone else's house — will say, 'Thank God for Clinton's political advisers.' "

□

"Why couldn't motherhood be considered an honorable profession — in the same class as lawyers, accountants and investment bankers?"

"It was at one time. But then mothers took advantage of the system by demanding food stamps and health care for their children. When they also asked for dental and eye care, the government concluded they had gone too far. It was then the male legislators decided that the mothers who didn't get on a bicycle and deliver pizza would get in serious trouble with the FBI."

"Doesn't President Clinton believe in Mom's apple pie anymore?"

"Of course, he does. That's why he wants every mother to report to a bakery immediately and start producing one for $5.56 an hour."

Here's to You, Dr. Seuss

The Associated Press

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — Dr. Seuss' widow, Audrey Geisel, is giving $1 million for a memorial to her husband, a/k/a Theodor Seuss Geisel, in his hometown. Last fall, Audrey Geisel donated a reported $20 million for the library at the University of California at San Diego to be renamed the Geisel Library in memory of the author of children's books.

A Postmodern Guide to the Art of Brainwashing

By Sarah Boxer
New York Times Service

NORTH ADAMS, Massachusetts — David Byrne has finally happened upon the perfect postmodern calling: Acoustiguide artist.

He had, it seemed, done everything: written and played for the Talking Heads; made a movie, "True Stories," based on tabloid tales of suburbanites; founded Luaka Bop, a world-music record label; put together "Strange Ritual," a book of fetishistic travel photographs; composed music for Twyla Tharp's "Catherine Wheel," and shared an Oscar for scoring Bernardo Bertolucci's "Last Emperor."

Byrne at Mass MOCA.

Now he has found the ideal medium to express his unquenchable ambivalence about the material world and to exploit his talent for flattening out everything he surveys.

"Desire," Byrne's first solo museum exhibition, is on view until Oct. 20 at the Massachusetts Museum of Contemporary Art in North Adams, Massachusetts. It is a cool show of reappropriated slogans and images, and appropriately, its very setting is a reappropriation. The museum is housed in an old textile mill.

But it is Byrne's audio guide — an insinuating mix of self-actualization blather, corporate sloganeering, New Age fantasy and inspirational music — that steals the show.

The Acoustiguide is not a guide in the traditional sense but rather Byrne's sound track to his exhibition. With an ear tuned to the flat, disembodied prose of boosterism, he has spliced snippets of existing tapes with his own inventions.

There are voices piled on voices — the upbeat scolding of an infomercial, the monotone of a vacation ad, the saccharine fantasy of a child — and those voices are punctuated by the sort of annoyingly soothing music you might be forced to listen to while waiting on the telephone to make an airplane reservation.

Seeing the exhibition with the headphones on transforms what is a less-than-involving show about the manipulations of mass culture into a brainwashing.

In design, "Desire" is fairly simple. You walk into a dark, low-ceilinged brick building where there are still packing cases from Sprague Electric Co., the last commercial tenant in the complex. You see a room full of illuminated billboards of the kind installed at bus stops.

The signs are arranged in two rings. The outer ring, called "Better Living Through Chemistry," is 12 billboards, each composed of three elements: a stock photograph of a scenic locale, a picture of a piece of drug paraphernalia hovering in space, and a self-actualization slogan.

In one, for example, a syringe is suspended between the two famous rocks at Monument Valley that resemble a pair of giant mittens. The caption reads: "The past is dead. The future belongs to those who believe in the truth of their own imagination."

The inner ring, called "Stairway to Heaven," is composed of 12 billboards featuring slick arrangements of weapons and money. For instance, one billboard shows brass knuckles punching out of a Turkish bank note.

At the very center of the circle of billboards is an architectural model of a mythical city whose elements Byrne, ever the collector, found while poking around the old mill complex. The model, built by William Sweet of North Adams, is composed of buildings and streets from Providence, Rhode Island; Gary, Indiana; North Adams; Chicago, and New York City.

Far outside the central display, in the very back of the room, are two stacks of video screens. One stack flashes corporate and political slogans that have been slightly altered: "Just say oooo to drugs." "You deserve a breaak today." The other stack flashes pictures of tools, from a barber's razor to a fax machine, along with subversive observations about music that may or may not be serious: "Music is the politics of the dispossessed."

"Desire" is a tease, a postmodern installation whose intentions are obscure, if they exist at all. By constructing a hothouse of slogans and images that cross-pollinate indiscriminately, Byrne evokes something he described in his book "Strange Ritual": "A world where nothing has the 'meaning' one commonly associates with it. A place where all the labels have been mischievously switched."

But because everything depicted in this circular world of signs is called into question, nothing is at stake. While it has the look of subversion, it feels detached, unsurprising and safe.

Save for the Acoustiguide. Unlike the billboards and televisions, the voices and music on the tape manage to go straight through the ears and into the brain. They are the most direct dose of what the rest of the show only alludes to, namely brainwashing.

Byrne's audio guide offers listeners the unsettling sensation of a personal indoctrination. The guide is a jumble of simple but often senseless advice: "Develop your goals. Drop your expectations." And it is all conveyed on a piece of equipment, the Walkman, that stirs feelings of isolation. After all, you can see what other people in the exhibition are looking at, but you have no idea what on the tape they are listening to.

Massachusetts Museum of Contemporary Art
"Stairway to Heaven: National Security," 1966, by David Byrne.

If you look at the billboards with the headphones on, a strange thing happens: The words on the billboards start mixing with voices on the tape, and the effect is numbing.

The words don't quite make sense, but your critical faculties are too stunned to object. When the words you read on the billboard don't match the words that are being drummed into your head, the brain simply caves in to the sound.

So where does all this manipulation lead? And what is the point? If this is a brainwashing, it is just a postmodern one. Byrne washes the brain clean with paradox and pastiche, only to fill it with nothing.

Reuter Lehtikuva/Reuters
Queen Hajah Saleha of Brunei blessing Princess Rashidah at the royal wedding.

PEOPLE

HE has weathered domestic criticism since becoming president of France last year, but can **Jacques Chirac** withstand the latest round? **Bernadette Chirac** opened fire Monday, complaining in a radio interview that her husband cares too much about television and "is not a specialist in marital relations." Finding opportunities to talk with Chirac has become difficult since he moved into the Elysée Palace, according to his wife: "When I have to tell him something important I do it in two sentences in the morning in the bathroom." Watching the recent European soccer championships on television, she added, Chirac didn't want "to hear a fly fly." Moreover, "When things go well he says nothing, and when certain things do not go well he doesn't hesitate to underline them," she groused. "It's the behavior of a very good schoolmaster."

□

The Rolling Stones have made audiences wait before, but nearly three decades is a long time. "The Rolling Stones Rock-and-Roll Circus," a concert film featuring the Stones, **The Who, John Lennon, Eric Clapton, Marianne Faithfull** and other performers, has been resurrected 28 years after it was made and will be shown in October at the New York Film Festival. "This is one of those films that you always heard about but never saw," said **Richard Pena**, chairman of the festival's selection committee. "It's one of the holy grails of rock filmdom." In the one-hour film, which was made at London's Wembley Stadium in December 1968, the Rolling Stones perform six songs, including "Sympathy for the Devil" and "You Can't Always Get What You Want."

□

The daughter of the **Sultan of Brunei**, the world's richest man, has been married in the kingdom's wedding of the decade. **Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah**, who was joined by **President Fidel Ramos** of the Philippines and other guests at his glittering palace, led the bridegroom, **Pengiran Anak Abdul Rahim Pengriran Kemaludin**, 27, to **Princess Rashidah**, 26, his eldest daughter, who was seated on a golden throne. The festivities, which continue until Saturday, include performances by **Stevie Wonder** and **Whitney Houston**. Officials said the union was not an arranged marriage but the pair's own choice. The sultan, with a personal fortune estimated at more than $30 billion, has two wives and 10 children.

□

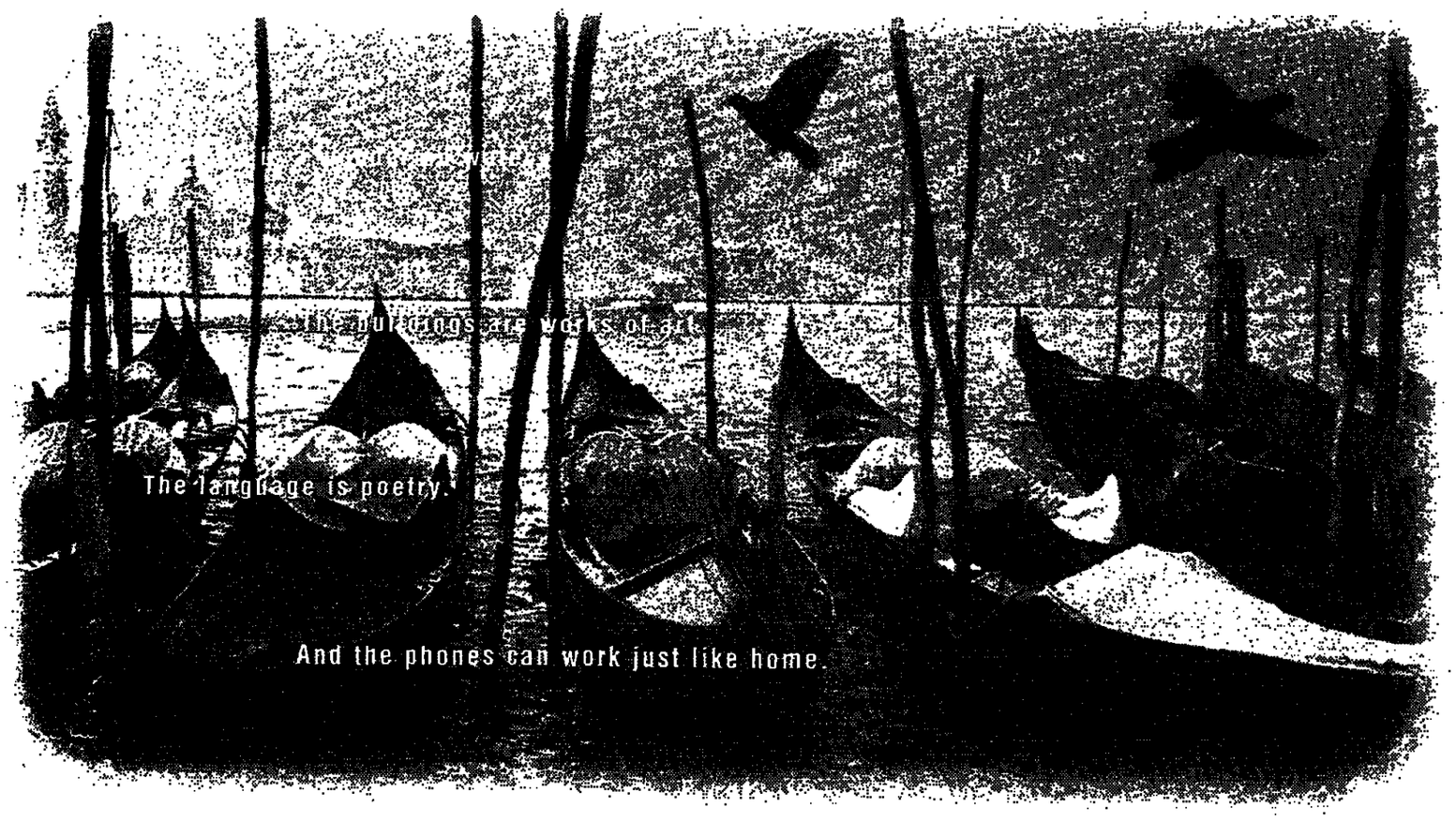
Tom Hanks will not be playing politics after all. Variety says the actor has vetoed the presidential role in the director **Mike Nichols's** movie version of "Primary Colors," the hit satirical novel inspired by **Bill Clinton's** 1992 campaign and written by the journalist **Joe Klein**, the author formerly known as Anonymous. Variety says **Emma Thompson** is still on Nichols's wish list to play the **Hillary Clinton**-esque female lead.

□

Pope John Paul II gave his blessing, well-wishers gave livestock and dancers in animal skins entertained 6,000 guests as **President Robert Mugabe**, 72, wed his former secretary, **Grace Marufu**, 31, in a gala public conclusion to their secret decade-long romance. The ceremony was conducted at the mission where Jesuits educated the young Mugabe, once a strict Marxist and Zimbabwe's only leader since independence from Britain in 1980. He returned to the Catholic faith when his first wife died of a kidney ailment in 1991.

□

Captain Scott O'Grady, who became a hero after he was shot down over Bosnia last year, has a new mission: He will be a judge at the Miss America Pageant. O'Grady, 30, was flying an F-16 when he was shot down on a peacekeeping mission in June 1995. He survived for six days by eating bugs and drinking rainwater before the U.S. Marines saved him in a dramatic rescue. His hero status prompted dozens of marriage proposals from women he never met.



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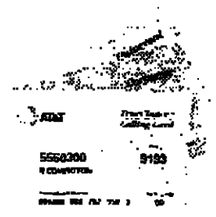

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